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Srovnání anglických a českých idiomů z onomasiologické perspektivy

Comparing English and Czech idioms from an onomasiological perspective

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Abstrakt

Diplomová práce se zabývá tématem vzteku v anglických a českých frazémech. Teoretická část popisuje základní relevantní koncepty a terminologii frazeologie: definice frazeologie a frazeologických jednotek, teoretickou strukturální (formální a funkční) klasifikaci frazémů na lexikální, kolokační a propoziční úrovni, lexikografickou prezentaci frazémů/ idiomů ve slovnících (semasiologickém a onomasiologickém) a sémantickou klasifikaci frazémů (zahrnující metafory, metonymie, synekdochy a personifikace).

Výzkum a analýza se skládá z popisu sběru dat, která jsou vybrána ze dvou anglických a jednoho českého frazeologického slovníku (*Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms*, *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms* a *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky I-IV*), strukturní a sémantické klasifikace frazémů obou jazyků z hlediska jejich kvantitativního zastoupení a závěrečného srovnání vzorků dvou jazyků, jež ukazuje, které aspekty daného tématu jsou frazeologicky vyjádřeny v angličtině a v češtině, jak často a jakým způsobem.

Klíčová slova: frazémy, idiomy, tradiční frazeologický přístup, onomasiologická perspektiva, semasiologická perspektiva, frazeologické slovníky, srovnání angličtiny a češtiny

Abstract

The present master's thesis deals with the theme anger in English and Czech phrasemes. The theoretical part describes the basic relevant concepts and terminology of phraseology: the definition of phraseology and phraseological units, the theoretical structural (formal and functional) classification of phrasemes on the lexical, collocational and propositional level, the lexicographical presentation of phrasemes/ idioms in dictionaries (semasiological and onomasiological) and the semantic classification of phrasemes (including metaphors, metonyms, synecdoche and personification).

The research and analysis consist of the description of data collection, which are excerpted from two English and one Czech phraseological dictionaries (*Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms*, *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms* and *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky I-IV*), structural and semantic classification of the phrasemes of both languages from the point of view of their quantitative representation and the final comparison of the samples of the two languages that demonstrates which aspects of the given theme are phraseologically expressed in English and in Czech, how frequently and in what way.

Keywords: phrasemes, idioms, traditional phraseological approach, onomasiological perspective, semasiological perspective, phraseological dictionaries, comparison of English and Czech

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List of abbreviations

c	comparison marker
Cd	comparandum
Ct	comparatum
CIDI	Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms
CPs	collocational phrasemes
LPs	lexical phrasemes
OD	Oxford Dictionaries
ODI	Oxford Dictionary of Idioms
R	relator
SČFI	Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky
Tc	tertium comparationis

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1. Introduction

The present master's thesis deals with the theme anger in English and Czech phrasemes. The primary aim is to create a sample of phrasemes designating the selected theme in English and describe their structural and semantic types from the point of view of their quantitative representation. The next aim of the thesis is to collect and describe the phrasemes from the corresponding thematic area in Czech and compare the distribution of the types of phrasemes in the two languages. The comparison should demonstrate which aspects of the theme are phraseologically expressed in English and in Czech, how frequently and in what manner.

In the theoretical part of the thesis, the basic relevant concepts and terminology of phraseology will be described: the definition of phraseology and phraseological units, the theoretical structural classification of phrasemes on the lexical, collocational and propositional level, the lexicographical presentation of phrasemes/ idioms in dictionaries (semasiological and onomasiological) and the semantic classification of phrasemes (metaphors, metonymy, synecdoche and personification).

The research part includes the description of the research project – the aims, the English and Czech sources, data collection, methods of classification and hypotheses. The actual research will consist of the description of data collection (in which it will be explained why some phrasemes were retained and others excluded and why some phrasemes were attached to other phrasemes as their variations), structural (formal and functional) classification, semantic classification of the phrasemes of both languages and the final comparison of the English and Czech sample from the point of view of the phraseological representation of the given theme. Before the conclusion, the limitations of the research will be acknowledged.

At the end of the thesis (after the conclusion, the list of sources, references and résumé), there are four appendices: Appendices I and II contain the English sample, Appendix III contains the list of the excluded English phrasemes (which is too lengthy to be included in the research part) and Appendix IV contains the Czech sample.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 The basic concepts and issues in phraseology

From the point of view of contemporary linguistic theory, phraseology is rather difficult to place, because of the problem of delimiting its scope and defining its basic concepts. We distinguish between two approaches: the traditional or classical approach to phraseology and a frequency-based or statistical/distributional approach related to the emergence of corpus linguistics.

The **traditional approach**, based on Russian and continental studies and represented mainly by the classifications of Cowie, Mel'čuk, Gläser and Burger, is characterized by the way it defines phraseological units. As Granger and Paquot (2008) say, the traditional approach identifies phraseological units not on the basis of their frequency in language but "on the basis of linguistic criteria". In fact, finding linguistic criteria that would distinguish one kind of phraseological unit from another and especially separate phraseological units from free combinations (restricted only by grammatical and semantic compatibility) are seen as the main task in this tradition. As a result, in this tradition the most irregular units, the pure idioms, whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the constituents, are regarded as being the hard 'core'.

The **distributional approach**, represented mainly by the British linguists Firth, Halliday and Sinclair, relies on the other hand on data from corpora, and considers phraseology to be a much broader field than it was traditionally believed. Granger and Paquot explain that in this approach attention is paid to word combinations which are identified by their frequency rather than by their linguistic properties such as non-compositionality, grammatical irregularity and fixedness. As a result, word strings that were earlier considered free non-phraseological combinations have, from the distributional point of view, become the core phraseological units. As Cowie (1998:19-20) says, this new approach has "pushed the boundary that roughly demarcates the 'phraseological' more and more into the zone previously thought of as free". This thesis focuses on fixed phraseological units, which are relatively rare in corpora but which are most important according to the traditional approach.

The basic difference between phraseological and non-phraseological consists in **the (ir)regularity** of a lexeme. Mel'čuk (1998:27) defines regularity as "the observance of general rules in the combination of meanings and expressions". He demonstrates that by the sentence *This dictionary has been compiled by many people*. All the components of the passive construction are put together regularly, i.e. by general rules of language. It means that we can use other words to express the same, e.g. *This dictionary is the result of work by many hands*. On the other hand, the meaning of the expression *a chip on somebody's shoulder* is not constructed regularly, because we cannot construct it out of its components by general rules of language.

2.2 Čermák's approach

Also Čermák (2007) puts a great emphasis on irregularity (which he calls “anomaly”) when he describes phraseological units. General rules of language are based on analogy. Čermák (2007:75) defines these analogous rules as (a) “semantic rules (always primary), based on semantic compatibility of the combined elements and on the meaningfulness of their resultant combinations” and (b) “formal and grammatical rules”. Phraseological units do not adhere to analogous rules but they go beyond them, constituting **anomalous combinations** that “according to the standard rules of language cannot or should not take place” (Čermák 2007: 76).

Cowie (1998) sees phraseological units as items on a **continuum** with pure idioms at one extreme and free collocations at the other. In contrast to that, Čermák (2007) does not make a distinction between idiom (phraseme) and collocation. Collocation, he claims, is any meaningful word combination: an idiom is only a special kind of collocation and the line between a free combination and a collocation in the narrower sense (as a combination which is anomalous in one way or another) is very difficult, if not impossible, to draw. Since the term **phraseme/ idiom** by definition describes a multiword combination, every unit of phraseology represents one type of collocation or another. In his monograph *Czech and General Phraseology* (2007), he therefore divides phraseological units into two basic groups, non-sentential collocational phrasemes/ idioms and sentential (propositional) phrasemes/ idioms which are, of course, also collocational by nature (likewise the third group of phraseological units on the morphological level he distinguishes, lexical idioms, are combinatorial units).

The phraseme/ idiom is a **syntagma that is anomalous and fixed**. Syntagmas are units consisting of at least two usually heterogeneous components, which originate “from two different virtual paradigms¹” (Čermák 2007:79). Only some syntagmas, mainly phrasemes, are fixed; others fall outside the scope of phraseology. Čermák compares two syntagmas to illustrate the difference between regular and anomalous multi-word units. The words *psí* and *štěkot* and their virtual paradigms are combinable; they form a regular combination. On the other hand, the phraseme *psí počasí* is “based on a unique anomaly without support in whatever analogy” (Čermák 2007: 79). Granger and Paquot (2008) provide some examples in English: a regular combination would be, for instance, *a pregnant woman*, as the literal meaning of the adjective *pregnant* is associated with a female being. The combination *strong coffee* is, on the other hand, anomalous (such as the combination *a pregnant pause*), as there is no connection between the literal meanings of *strong* and *coffee*, which would explain why a combination such as *powerful coffee* is not acceptable. On the continuum of phraseological units, the two combinations represent the opposite poles - *strong coffee* is a habitual expression whereas *a pregnant woman* is a free phrase.

¹ A paradigm is “an abstract class of elements (...) based on a feature (formal, semantic or functional) which is common to all these elements” (Čermák 2007:77)

A virtual paradigm is “a class of (broadly) equivalent elements related by a common function and meaning which is abstract in nature, found in the language system and definable by its place in the system's hierarchy” (Čermák 2007:78)

Thanks to the **fixedness** of phrasemes, their components cannot be separated and they have a fixed word order. This means that we can only use phrasemes in their specific form, reusing them again and again as “stable wholes” (Čermák 2007: 88). For instance, the phraseme *between the devil and the deep blue sea* cannot be transformed into *between the deep blue sea and the devil*.

Testing the fixedness of a multi-word unit is, according to Čermák, the first step when proving anomaly. The next logical step is applying a **commutation test**. If one component of a word combination cannot be substituted by “another, analogous component in the same or similar function”, the combination is anomalous (Čermák 2007: 82). In the phrase *lose one's head*, *head* cannot be substituted by *brains*, nor can *lose* be substituted by the phrase *be deprived of*.

A common feature of phrasemes and idioms resulting from their anomalous nature is their semantic **incompatibility**. Čermák (2007) notes that while regular combinations always display compatibility, i.e. their components share a particular semantic feature, phrasemes and idioms are semantically disharmonious – the combined lexemes of a phraseme/ idiom are often mutually exclusive. Incompatibility of the literal senses is apparent in the above mentioned phrases *psí počasí* and *lose one's head*.

The phraseme/idiom is most frequently defined as a unit displaying semantic **non-compositionality**, which means that “its global meaning is different from the sum of its individual parts” (Granger and Paquot 2008: 4). Non-compositionality is certainly an important feature of the phraseme and idiom; nevertheless, it cannot itself suffice as a definition of such a complex unit. As Čermák (2007) points out, a phraseme/ idiom is determined by more than one property; moreover, non-compositionality cannot be applied to all types of the phraseme/ idiom. For instance, phrasemes with a **monocollocable** component (*nechat někoho na holičkách*; *kith and kin*; *look askance at*), which has no meaning of its own outside the phraseme/ idiom, cannot, strictly speaking, be regarded as non-compositional.

Čermák notes that some phrasemes/idioms are known to the public under **traditional names**, such as saying, phrase (non-sentential combinations), proverb, adage, maxim, formulae (sentential combinations), similes or even binomials. On the other hand, there is a number of phrasemes/ idioms which have no such name; they are classified according to their formal type and the level of semantic anomaly that they represent.

Although both the terms **phraseme and idiom** describe a multiword unit, they are not synonymous. Čermák (2007) explains that the two terms are chosen depending on which aspect we focus on. When we are interested in formal combinatory features of a phraseological unit (a unit as a phrase), we speak of the phraseme, and when we analyse its semantic features, we use the term idiom (a unit with a distinct, special anomalous meaning). In the periphery of phraseology and idiomatics (the area of word combinations which are close to regular language) the semantic anomaly aspect becomes significantly weaker and the formal aspect remains the only one to be analysed. This occurs for example in the prepositional phraseme *na rozdíl od/ in contrast to*. We can say that a phraseme is closer to regular language than idiom: “the more anomalies a phraseme displays, the more idiomatic it is and vice versa, the fewer it has, the closer it is to regular

language” (Čermák 2007: 84). It is therefore necessary to differentiate between the two aspects. To simplify the matter, however, Čermák uses the term phraseme for all phraseological units. This convention will also be followed here.

2.3 Formal classification of phrasemes

It has been mentioned above that Čermák (2007) divides phrasemes into three formal classes: lexical, collocational and propositional phrasemes. The classes correspond to the three levels of language: the level of words (lexical phrasemes), the level of collocations or phrases (collocational phrasemes) and the sentential level (propositional phrasemes).

2.3.1 Collocational phrasemes

Čermák (2007) defines collocational phrasemes as units composed of words or words and collocations which do not form a complete sentence or utterance. They can be subdivided into three basic groups depending on the nature of the words that form the binary combination. There are three possibilities – first, a combination basically made up of content (lexical) words as principal components, second, a combination composed solely of function words, and third, a combination of a content (lexical) word and a function word. Special cases of collocational phrasemes (CPs) are similes, binomials and verbonominal quasiphrasemes. Similes and binomials are classified as special groups because of their specific structure; furthermore, similes have specific semantics (they express a relation of similarity). Verbonominal quasiphrasemes cannot be included in CPs with lexical words as principal components because they are a borderline case: they could be considered to belong to the sphere of the regular language.

Čermák further subdivides collocational phrasemes in two ways: (a) according to the word-class of the principal component of the phraseme. i.e., verb-based phrasemes and non-verbal phrasemes (noun-based, adjective-based and adverb-based); (b) according to their syntagmatic function, i.e. adcollocational (combining with and forming collocations) and adpropositional (combining with sentences; these are disjuncts and conjuncts).

2.3.1.1 Collocational phrasemes with lexical words as principal components

According to Čermák (2007), four parts of speech appear in this type of phrasemes: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. When combined, they can form 16 binary (two-word) variations. A word forms two pairs with another word of a different word-class, as it can be either the first or second in order (for example, a verb and a noun can create the pair V-N or N-V); another possibility is the combination of two words of the same word-class. Concrete realizations of the 16 variations (N=noun, V=verb, A=adjective, Adv=adverb) are, for instance:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. N-V <i>cherry-pick</i> | 6. Adv-N <i>about time</i> |
| 2. V-N <i>kill time</i> | 7. V-A <i>fly blind</i> |
| 3. A-N <i>new blood</i> | 8. A-V <i>easier said than done</i> |
| 4. N-A <i>heir apparent, chicken-hearted</i> | 9. V-Adv <i>lie low</i> |
| 5. N-Adv <i>thumbs up, head and shoulders above</i> | 10. Adv-V <i>well oiled</i> |
| | 11. A-Adv <i>jolly well, fair enough</i> |

12. Adv-A *blindingly obvious*
13. N-N *the acid test*
14. V-V *make do*

15. A-A *old new*
16. Adv-Adv *over and above*

The phrasemes are classified formally (morphologically) but a syntactic analysis is not applied here, as “it would entail a certain interpretation and breakdown into components, which is not in principle possible with idioms” (Čermák 2007: 98). For example, the component “easy” in the propositional phraseme *Easy does it* is formally an adjective, but syntactically it functions as a noun (subject). However, we cannot syntactically interpret the separate words, since the phraseme only makes sense as a whole.

CPs can of course contain more than two lexical words, but all the longer structures of this type are derived from the binary variations listed above. According to Čermák (2007), there are three main variations of the basic binary calculus. The three variations also appear in English; however, the first one, comprising a lexical word and a substitute which is either a pronoun or a numeral (e.g. *zakřiknout to*, *být bez sebe*, *olíznout všech deset* in Czech; *blow it*, *count to ten* in English) will be excluded from the classification of CPs with lexical words as principal components, because what Čermák calls here a substitute is actually a function word. The combination of a lexical word and a pronoun or numeral (i.e. a function word) belongs to the category “collocational phrasemes with both lexical and function words as components” and it will be therefore dealt with further (see 2.3.1.6).

The other two variations are: a) two lexical components in which the relation between them is expressed explicitly by means of prepositions, e.g. *manna from heaven*, *slap in the face* - Čermák also says that the relation between them can be expressed by means of conjunctions, but in that case we speak of binomials (e.g. *živ a zdrav*, *dead or alive*) which will be described separately - and b) subtypes of more components, in which the extra components modify the two core ones, e.g. *draw the short straw*, *be at daggers drawn*, *get out of bed on the wrong side*.

If part of a phraseme (as it is written in a dictionary) is a substitutional pronoun such as “one’s” and “someone”, it is there only to indicate transitivity of a verb or a necessity of a noun to be determined (by a possessive pronoun) and it is not a fixed part of the phraseme, e.g. *give someone a mouthful* and *blow one’s top*. For that reason, the formal patterns (the descriptions of the different variations of collocational phrasemes) do not include them.

2.3.1.2 Similes

A formalized simile is “an idiom which explicitly denotes the relation of similarity between the referent supplied by the context and a model which is part of this idiom” (Čermák 2007: 102). Similes express a high degree of the quality (or a high degree of the activity/state) of a denoted referent, i.e. they have an intensifying function. They can be considered as metaphors or metonymies. According to Čermák, simile has a specific semantic structure, /Cd/-R-(c)-(Tc)-c-Ct. The first element, comparandum - /Cd/, is the referent, taken from the context (in the collocational type of simile it is not its fixed part),

e.g. */John/ is as mad as a hornet*. Comparandum is followed by relator – R (a verb), e.g. */John/ is as mad as a hornet*, *John swears like a trooper*. (Tc), tertium comparationis, is an optional element shared by comparandum and comparatum – */John/ is as mad as a hornet*. Comparator – c – (comparison marker) is a sign (*as, like*) signalling “the relation of general similarity”. In English similes in which (Tc) is expressed, the comparator *as* appears not only after but also before (Tc) (this is not reflected in Čermák’s *Phraseology* which is based on Czech). However, it is sometimes left out in speech. Comparatum – Ct – is a prototypical model to which comparandum is likened, denoting “an entity, action, situation” (Čermák 2007: 102), for example: */John/ is like a bear with a sore head*.

In English, Seidl and McMordie (1978: 233-240) distinguish between three types of idioms of comparison (Čermák’s collocational similes): comparisons/similes with adjectives, verbs and mixed or miscellaneous comparisons/similes. **The adjectival type** is composed of the copula *be* (R), comparison marker *as* (c), an adjective (Tc) and a noun (Ct): *be as – A – as – N*. The comparatum is usually a common noun in singular, countable (*as clear as a bell*) or uncountable (*as dull as dishwater*). It can be made up of two coordinated common nouns: *be as different as night and day*. Very rarely, the comparatum is a common noun in plural (*as alike as two peas in a pod*). Occasionally, it is expressed by a proper noun (*as wise as Solomon*). **The verbal type**, on the other hand, contains a lexical verb and the preposition *like* (lexical V – *like* – N), e.g. *to eat like a pig*; the comparatum can also consist of two nouns in plural: *to fight like cats and dogs*. **The mixed type** comprises three subtypes: **a) the verbonominal type with the preposition *like***, similar to the adjectival type, but without the adjective (Tc): *be like a volcano*; **b) the type with the relator *have***: *have – N – like – N*, where comparatum expresses either an extremely high or low degree of some quality (*have a memory like a sieve*; *have eyes like a hawk*); **c) the type with a specific structure**, for example *look as if: he looks as if he’s been dragged through a hedge backwards*. In addition, there are lots of structurally exceptional similes which cannot be included in any group, such as: *have as many faces as the moon*, *as the crow flies*, *to go at a snail’s pace*. In all types of similes, the comparatum may be postmodified: *be like a fish out of water*, *like a lamb to the slaughter* (prepositional phrase), *like a man/woman possessed* (past participle), *as solid as the ground we stand on* (adjectival relative clause); or premodified: *as shiny as a new pin*, *stand/stick out like a sore thumb*.

These similes are collocational, not propositional, since their referent is not integrated into the structure. Whether a simile can be propositional, i.e. whether it can form a whole sentence is questionable (see 2.3.2.2).

2.3.1.3 Binomials

The binomial comprises two components of the same word-class which frequently occur together. Binomials are described in detail in the work of Malkiel (1959). He explains that binomials are both free combinations (*knife and fork*) and fixed expressions (*odds and ends*); to be idiomatic (a phraseme), a binomial needs to be highly frequent and fixed (Malkiel sees binomials on a continuum ranging from the completely free to the completely idiomatic – it is a similar conception as the one used by Cowie). A rarer case

is a multinomial, e.g. *knife, fork and spoon*. Only very few binomials are fixed and can be considered idiomatic; we can therefore expect to find only a very small number of binomials in the dictionaries of idioms.

According to Malkiel (1959), fixedness of a binomial is determined by linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. **Linguistic factors** include three kinds of links fixing the components of a binomial: grammatical, formal and semantic. **Grammatical** links are provided by (1) conjunctions: *and* (most frequent, e.g. *bed and breakfast*), *or* (*friend or foe*) and sometimes also the negative pairing *neither-nor* (*neither love nor hate*); (2) prepositions: *by*, *to* (*side by side*, *face to face*) – in this case a component is repeated; *against* (*friend against friend*), *over* (*hand over fist*); (3) juxtaposition (*day in, day out*).

Formal means of linking the components of a binomial are either lexical or phonological. **Lexical** links include (1) iteration – repetition of morphemes (*contains and consists of*, *obverse and reverse*) and (2) reduplication – repetition of words (*hand in hand*). **Phonological** links are (1) alliteration (*care and custody*, *defect and damage*), (2) rhyme (*huff and puff*, *toil and moil*), (3) prosodic rhythmical factors – the length of components, the quality of vowels in stressed initial syllables (*fame and fortune*, *high and mighty*). **Semantic links** are represented by (1) synonymy (*null and void*), (2) complementation (*hammer and sickle*), (3) antonymy (*black and white*) and (4) hyp(er)onymy (*dollars and cents*).

Extra-linguistic factors not only connect the components but also determine their sequencing. They include (1) chronological (causal) sequencing (*shoot and kill*, *rise and fall*), (2) sequencing according to socio-cultural priorities (*mother and child*, *bread and butter*, *ham and eggs*), (3) sequencing according to the more dominant component (*light and dark*, *old and young*), (4) phonological sequencing (see above), (5) sequencing according to the existing pattern: *hot and cold* - *hot and bothered/healthy/heavy*, (6) sequencing according to the original phrase (in loan words): *bread and circuses*, *milk and honey*.

Binomials are composed of two words belonging to one of the four lexical word-classes (nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs), so the four possible patterns are N-N, A-A, V-V and Adv-Adv. They can be part of a larger phraseme with a verb as the first component (while the structure is still binary, as the binomial is then regarded as one component within the phraseme).

2.3.1.4 Verbonominal quasiphrasemes

Halfway between idioms and free combinations are quasiphrasemes. Their structure is V-N with an abstract noun denoting “especially quality, state, situation, action, event, activity, institution, phenomenon, feeling, construct, etc.” (Čermák 2007: 104). Only a few verbs appear in this subtype – only those which are fully dominated by the semantic aspect of the noun. Examples of this type are: *take the time*, *take a leak*, *make a/ no move*.

2.3.1.5 Collocational phrasemes with function words as components

In English, function words proper are **prepositions and conjunctions** (in Czech, particles are also function words, but they are excluded here because they do not form an autonomous word-class in English). Moreover, three other word-classes “which are used as function words only in some respects [...] or not at all” (Čermák 2007: 99) were added to this category to simplify the matter: **pronouns, numerals and interjections**. These five word-classes were supplemented with the category of **monocollocable words** (special words which only occur in phrasemes). When combined, these words form various combinations, for instance: prep-pron *after all*, prep-prep *from under*, prep-num *at once*, con-prep *how about*, con-con *as if*, con-pron *as such*, pron-prep *nothing on*, pron-con *what if*, pron-pron *all or nothing*, int-mono *hey presto*, int-int *um and ah*, mono-mono *helter-skelter* (prep = preposition, pron = pronoun, num = numeral, con = conjunction, int = interjection, mono = monocollocable word). There exist more possible combinations but it is not necessary to list them all, as this subtype of collocational phrasemes is not included in dictionaries of idioms from which the sample will be collected and therefore it is not the subject of research in this paper.

2.3.1.6 Collocational phrasemes with both lexical and function words as components

Another subtype of CPs contains both lexical and function words. This category is approached here differently than in Čermák’s monograph, because it includes also combinations with prepositions and numerals, which Čermák regards as substitutes. In addition, some combinations were excluded from the list as no examples that would confirm their existence were found in English. These are: 1. con-N *co chvíli*, 2. mono-A *fungl nový*, 3. mono-V *seč byl* 4. N-mono *mocí mermo*.

Here are the possible combinations:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. prep-N <i>with a bang, on Earth</i> | 14. mono-N <i>kith and kin, criss-cross</i> |
| 2. prep-A <i>at large</i> | 15. V-prep <i>look for</i> |
| 3. prep-Adv <i>at best, for once</i> | 16. V-pron <i>blow it, be someone</i> |
| 4. *num-N <i>three-ring</i> | 17. V-num <i>become one</i> |
| 5. con-A <i>if necessary</i> | 18. V-int <i>make whoopee</i> |
| 6. con-V <i>as is, if need be</i> | 19. V-mono <i>look askance</i> |
| 7. *pron-N <i>what the heck</i> | 20. *N-num <i>number one, catch 22</i> |
| 8. pron-Adv <i>every now and then</i> | 21. *N-int <i>hell yeah</i> |
| 9. *pron-A <i>nothing daunted</i> | 22. A-mono <i>easy-peasy, hunky-dory</i> |
| 10. *pron-V <i>all told</i> | 23. *A-pron <i>nice one</i> |
| 11. int-N <i>oh Lord</i> | 24. Adv-pron <i>hardly anybody</i> |
| 12. *int-A <i>oh dear</i> | 25. Adv-mono <i>up for grabs</i> |
| 13. int-Adv <i>oh no</i> | 26. Adv-con <i>just because</i> |

The list does not include the combinations of lexical words with particles, since particles are not an autonomous word-class in English. The patterns that were added are marked with an asterisk.

2.3.2 Propositional and polypropositional phrasemes

Čermák (2007) explains that phrasemes of one or more propositions form two different categories according to the number of participants involved in the utterance. If there is only one participant, we speak of propositional and polypropositional monosubject phrasemes. Two participants interact in polypropositional intersubject phrasemes.

2.3.2.1 (Poly)propositional monosubject phrasemes

Propositional monosubject phrasemes consist of lexemes and collocations, whereas polypropositional are formed at a higher level, containing at least two propositions. The basic pattern of **propositional** phrasemes is N-V (from which all other patterns are derived). Since the generating of sentences is in English different than in Czech, only some of Čermák's patterns for Czech propositional phrasemes correspond to English. Six of them are included in the overview; in addition, four patterns were added which are typical for English (they are marked with an asterisk). If a pronoun functions as subject, it is regarded as a noun.

1. That's-N/A/Adv/pron *That's a thought. That's final. That's enough. That's it.*
2. *It's-N/A *It's a date. It's easy to be wise after the event.*
3. N-V *It depends. Time flies. A watched pot never boils.*
4. N-V-N *No man is an island. The early bird catches the worm. Haste makes waste.*
5. N-V-A *Practice makes perfect. Talk is cheap.*
6. N-V-Adv *Birds of a feather flock together.*
7. N-N *No pain, no gain.*
8. *Never+imperative *Never mind. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.*
9. *There's-N *There's no place like home. There's no such thing as a free lunch. There's safety in numbers.*
10. *Better-Adv-than-Adv *Better late than never. Better safe than sorry. Better dead than red.*
11. You can't – Vphrase *You can't make an omelette without breaking a few eggs.*

Repeating patterns occur also in **polypropositional** phrasemes. A few examples are given below, but the list is by no means complete. A thorough classification of both propositional and polypropositional phrasemes would require a separate study.

1. He who-V(postm.)-Vphrase *He who hesitates is lost. He who laughs last laughs longest. He who sups with the Devil should have a long spoon.*
2. If-clause + imperative *If it ain't broke, don't fix it. If the shoe fits, wear it.*
3. If-clause + affirmative *If anything can go wrong, it will. If ifs and ands were pots and pans, there would be no work for tinkers. If God had meant us to fly, he would have given us wings.*
4. What-clause (S) – V *What can't be cured must be endured. What goes up must come down.*
5. When-clause + affirmative/imperative *When the going gets tough, the tough get going. When in Rome, do as the Romans.*
6. Where there's-N + there's-N *Where there's a will, there's a way. Where there's muck, there's brass.*
7. You can – Vphrase +but you can't – Vphrase *You can choose your friends, but you can't choose your family. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink.*

Dependent clauses which are normally a part of a complex sentence – a polypropositional phraseme, form propositional phrasemes when they have no fixed complementation (i.e. the independent clause which they occur with is not a part of the phraseme). They function as adverbials and are introduced by *when, where, if* etc.: *when somebody was a twinkle in their father's eye, where the action is, if you will*. Some polypropositional phrasemes have a shorter, propositional variant - for instance, the phraseme *When in Rome, do as the Romans* can be shortened to *when in Rome*.

Čermák (2007: 108) says that (poly)propositional phrasemes typically have “a relatively low, or even zero degree of paradigmatic variability (transformability) and the non-existence of a neutral form”. This means that a (poly)propositional phraseme can only be used as a whole. This characteristic differentiates it from a collocational phraseme. The combination is not propositional when the subject is not fixed and can be substituted. *He is a big mouth* is thus a collocational phraseme, while *Boys will be boys* is a proposition.

There are several traditional names attached to some of (poly)propositional phrasemes. Most of the examples from the overview represent **proverbs**. They always express some general truth, experience or rule of conduct. Some English proverbs have Czech equivalents – they are either formally identical (*All roads lead to Rome.* – *Všechny cesty vedou do Říma.*; *The apple does not fall far from the tree.* - *Jablko nepadá daleko od stromu*); or only roughly the same (*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.* – *Lepší vrabec v hrsti, nežli holub na střeše.*; *It's the cobbler's children that go barefoot.* – *Kovářovic kobyla chodí bosa.*), or they only carry the same core meaning but are made up by completely different words (*There's no smoke without fire.* – *Na každém šprochu pravdy trochu.*; *Dogs don't eat dogs.* - *Vrána vráně oči nevyklove.*) On the other hand, there are English and Czech proverbs which have no equivalents in the other language (*When the going gets tough, the tough get going.*; *You can't have your cake and eat it.*; *Kdo jinému jámu kopá, sám do ní padá.*; *Hlad má velké oči.*)

Slogans have the function of persuading and uniting people, filling them with enthusiasm for a mutual interest. They are often political, e.g. *Black is beautiful.*; *Make love not war.*; *You shall not pass.*; *Think globally, act locally.* etc. Slogans must be short and rhythmical in order that they can be chanted during gatherings.

A (fixed) **quotation** in phraseology is “the accurate repetition of an opinion or evaluation expressed usually by an outstanding personality of the past which generalizes and provides a topical comment, but also puts something in the context of the times” (Čermák, 2007: 113). For example: *Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.* (William Shakespeare). Witty and amusing quotations are called **epigrams**: *The only way to get rid of a temptation is to get rid of it* (Oscar Wilde). However, not many quotations are very well-known. Čermák also notes that when the author of the quotation is no longer known, it becomes a proverb. **Winged words** are phrases “whose position is somewhere between a quotation and a proverb” (Čermák, 2007:113), for instance *to be or not to be*; *I think, therefore I am*.

2.3.2.2 Propositional similes

Čermák distinguishes between non-sentential and sentential (propositional) similes. The structure of propositional similes is the same as that of non-sentential similes, but the first element, comparandum, is its fixed part, independent on the context. Propositional similes are thus used as ready-made sentences. For example: *To je prašť jako uhod'. To je jako na potvoru. Leze to z něj jako z chlupaté deky. Den je jako malovaný. Hlava mě bolí jako střep. Uteklo to jako nic.* (Čermák, 2007:412).

Although some of the words or the verbal tenses can be changed, we must regard these similes as propositional, for they cannot be rewritten as collocational - we cannot change the simile *To je prašť jako uhod'* to *být prašť jako uhod'*, since the pronoun *to* is its fixed part; likewise, we cannot change *Den je jako malovaný* to *být jako malovaný* etc. When some of the words or tenses in these similes can be changed with the result of generating new sentences (*Ten čas utekl jako nic. Uteče to jako nic.*), these sentences should be regarded as mere variations of the original propositions. Non-sentential similes are also still considered to be idiomatic even if some of their words can be changed (*have a face like thunder/ look like thunder, řídit jako křeček/ zlobit se jako křeček* etc.) Nevertheless, it seems that propositional similes only exist in Czech.

2.3.2.3 Polypropositional intersubject phrasemes

Polypropositional intersubject phrasemes are short fixed formulaic conversations between at least two speakers. According to Čermák (2007) they represent the most frequent and dominant expressions of language, reflecting the specifics of a particular culture. All competent native speakers know the standardized formulations used in various social situations. Čermák (2007) distinguishes between a) correlated greetings: *Morning. – Morning.*, b) polite phrases: *Thank you. – You're welcome.*, c) contact formulae: *I'm pleased to meet you. – The pleasure is mine.*, d) facetious responses e) intersubject anecdotes, riddles, etc.: *Knock, knock. – Who's there?*

2.3.3 Lexical phrasemes

There has not yet been much research into the lexical level of phrasemes. It has not been considered relevant, due to the established view of phraseology as a study of multi-word units. In an article in *Slovo a slovesnost*, Klötzerová (1998) challenges this perspective, saying that the tendency to form phraseological combinations affects apart from the sentential and non-sentential collocational level also other levels of language. Just as phraseology goes beyond the scope of a sentence in polypropositional phrasemes, it expands also into the lower, lexical level.

Like collocational phrasemes, lexical phrasemes (LPs) are distinguished from free combinations by their anomalousness and fixedness. Klötzerová names four basic types (the classification is based on Czech): word-formation lexical phrasemes, which are either compositional – compounds (*bodyguard*) or derivational (prefixed or suffixed, for example *najít* and *psina* in Czech), inflectional LPs (*panečku* in Czech), valency verbal LPs (*run a hotel, zahýbat někomu* in Czech) and reflexive verbal LPs (*forget oneself*). Derivational LPs exist in English as well (the precise meaning of the verb *discover* cannot

be the meanings of the prefix *dis-* and the verb *cover*), but they seem to be less frequent because the English affixes – unlike the Czech ones – typically carry a specific meaning; as a result, there is no English equivalent of a Czech anomalous combination of a base and an affix, such as *na-jít*. The inflectional type is not productive in English because of the limited inflection in the English language.

Granger and Paquot's (2008:5) conclusions are based on the widespread assumption that phraseology is a study of units "made up of at least two words". The only type of lexical phrasemes mentioned in their study are therefore compounds (and complex prepositions). They belong into phraseology if we define them as polylexical units. However, the situation is complicated by the problem of defining the concept of word. Word can be interpreted in the orthographic sense – then it is "separated by blanks on either side" (Granger and Paquot, 2008:5) or it is an internally stable and inseparable unit. Depending on our point of view, a unit such as *of course* can thus be regarded as two words or only one. Furthermore, there are three different ways of spelling a compound – solid (*bookstore*), hyphenated (*father-in-law*) and open (*high school*). Granger and Paquot note that the traditional view "either excludes compounds from phraseology altogether" or "only keeps units that meet some well-defined criteria", whereas Mel'čuk, Gläser and also the linguists adopting the distributional approach consider open and hyphenated compounds to be part of phraseology, excluding only solid ones (Granger and Paquot, 2008:5).

The dictionaries from which the data for the research were extracted adopt this approach, including only open and hyphenated compounds (for example *death trap* and *copper-bottomed*). It is, however, often difficult or even impossible to distinguish between these compounds and collocational phrasemes (cf. *death trap* x *acid test*, *couch potato*). For simplification, these units will therefore be regarded in the thesis as collocational phrasemes.

2.4 Functional classification of collocational phrasemes

Bearing in mind that the vast majority of phrasemes in dictionaries are collocational and that these are consequently of the major importance in our research, we add another classification of collocational phrasemes briefly mentioned above. While the formal approach describes collocational phrasemes as combinations of words of different word classes (or two words of one word class), **functional** classification views them as "**extensions** of all standard word classes" (Čermák, 2007: 135). There are 9 word classes recognized in English (when not counting the article) and each of these word classes has a phraseological extension. The nine functional classes may be illustrated by these examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Noun-based: <i>couch potato</i> | 6. Numeral-based: <i>one in a million</i> |
| 2. Adjective-based: <i>all wet</i> | 7. Preposition-based: <i>in relation to</i> |
| 3. Verb-based: <i>pull strings</i> | 8. Conjunction-based: <i>as if</i> |
| 4. Adverb-based: <i>round and round</i> | 9. Interjection-based: <i>Damn it!</i> |
| 5. Pronoun-based: <i>something a little stronger</i> | |

3. Onomasiological versus semasiological perspectives in dictionaries

Words in dictionaries are ordered according to two lexicological approaches, semasiological and onomasiological. The semasiological approach looks at a particular word and investigates all its meanings. The onomasiological approach, on the other hand, begins with a concept and lists all (single- or multi-word) lexemes that express it. The dictionaries used in the research to collect the English sample (*Cambridge* and *Oxford*) both include a semasiological and an onomasiological part. The semasiological dictionary orders the items alphabetically while the onomasiological part gathers the words in theme panels (onomasiological lists). It may be illustrated on examples from *CIDI* and *ODI*.

The first theme panel in *CIDI* presenting the concept “anger” includes 18 phrasemes that can be divided into four thematic groups (different manifestations of anger: becoming angry, making someone angry, talking angrily, being angry). Definitions of the phrasemes are also provided here. All the eighteen phrasemes capture the concept in one way or another, namely expressing one of the four anger manifestations. For example: *hit the ceiling/roof* (become angry), *get/ put sb’s back up* (make someone angry), *let rip* (talk angrily), *be like a bear with a sore head* (be angry). In the semasiological part, individual words are listed in alphabetical order and under each of them there is a list of phrasemes in which they occur. For example, the word *back* (occurring in the phraseme *get/ put sb’s back up*), which follows the word *baby* and precedes the word *backing*, occurs according to *CIDI* in 28 phrasemes: *back and forth*, *at the back of your mind*, *at/in the back of beyond*, *be fed up/sick to the back teeth*, *be on sb’s back*, *be on the back burner* etc.

The onomasiological part in *ODI* is simpler: it does not include definitions, nor does it organize phrasemes with a common theme according to their subthemes; it only gives lists of theme sharing phrasemes in the Index. On the other hand, there are 87 themes in *ODI* while there are only 15 in *CIDI*. The theme “anger” is linked in *ODI* with “annoyance”, as these concepts are semantically close. There are 37 phrasemes (compare with the 18 phrasemes given at “anger” in *CIDI*) listed under the heading “anger and annoyance”. Generally, there are more items listed under the headings (themes) in the Index in *ODI* than under the themes in theme panels in *CIDI*. The word *back* in the semasiological dictionary, which follows the word *baby* here and precedes the word *backbone*, appears in 20 phrasemes: *at the back of your mind*, *back in the day*, *a back number*, *back o’ Bourke*, *the back of beyond*, *back to the drawing board*, *back to square one*, etc.

Both dictionaries were published primarily to serve as a tool for studying and teaching. When teaching a certain word (for example *back*), teachers can provide students with phrasemes in which the word often occurs, thus teaching the word in the context of wider vocabulary. For that purpose they may use the semasiological part of either of the dictionaries. Alternatively, they can prepare a topic-focused lesson and teach their students, for example, how to express anger in English, in which case they may use the onomasiological part.

Čermák's phraseological dictionary used for collecting Czech phrasemes has both the semasiological and the onomasiological part, but only the onomasiological part will be described here as the semasiological part was not used in the research (due to the nonexistence of an electronic version of the dictionary). The onomasiological part, the thematic lists at the end of each volume, is planned differently here. While in the theme panels of the English phraseological dictionaries all the phrasemes expressing anger are listed under a simple heading ("anger" in CIDI, "anger and annoyance" in ODI) we can find the Czech words for anger ("vztek", "hněv", "zlost") only in the thematic list of the second volume of the dictionary, gathering non-verbal phrasemes. In the thematic lists of the first and third volume, gathering similes and verbal phrasemes respectively, the phrasemes expressing anger are listed in more groups under various expressions and formulas, for instance "rozzuřený" (= "enraged"), "útočný" (= "truculent"), "rozčilit se" (= "be angry"), "rozhněvat si někoho" (= "make someone angry"). In the thematic list of the fourth volume, gathering propositional phrasemes, there are various propositional formulas expressing anger – "on je rozčilený" (= "he is angry"), "on zuřil" (= "he raged") etc.

4. The working classification based on Čermák

The first step of the research is to describe the selected thematic onomasiological fields and classify the phrasemes they consists of and their distribution in both English and Czech using Čermák's typology. The three formal classes of phrasemes include a) lexical phrasemes (the level of words) – open and hyphenated compounds, which will however be further treated as collocational phrasemes with lexical words as principal components (for the sake of simplification); b) collocational phrasemes (CPs; the level of phrases): CPs with lexical words as principal components, similes of the collocational type, binomials, verbonominal quasiphrasemes, CPs with function words as components, CPs with both lexical and function words as components, and c) propositional phrasemes (PPs; the sentential level): propositional monosubject phrasemes, polypropositional monosubject phrasemes and polypropositional intersubject phrasemes.

However, only some of the above mentioned subclasses will be made use of in the analysis to categorize the data from the dictionaries (only those which can be found in the dictionaries). These are: CPs with lexical words as principal components, (collocational) similes and binomials, verbonominal quasiphrasemes, CPs with both lexical and function words as components, propositional and polypropositional monosubject phrasemes (which may in Czech include propositional similes).

5. The semantic classification: figures of speech

Phrasemes (or here rather idioms) can also be distinguished semantically according to the figure of speech which they represent. The kinds of figures relevant for this thesis are simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and personification. Similes have already been described but only from the formal point of view – besides a distinct structure they also have a specific semantics. In a simile two terms are compared. Unlike metaphor, simile is explicit in comparing the two terms (which is practically demonstrated by the linking words *as* and *like*), e.g. *Her eyes were like diamonds*.

A metaphor on the other hand requires more effort from the reader or hearer to figure out the analogy it entails. McLaughlin (1990: 82) calls it a “compressed analogy” involving “a transfer of meaning from the word that properly possesses it to another word which belongs to some shared category of meaning,” e.g. *Her eyes were diamonds*. Metonymy is based on association, the relationship between two terms, e.g. *I seldom wear diamonds* (diamonds are only part of the necklace which is what is actually meant here). Radden (2003:95) says that a metonymy is a linking of two terms “within the same conceptual domain” while metaphor is a linking of a term from one conceptual domain to a term from another conceptual domain. Another figure which may appear in the phraseme, personification, treats a nonhuman thing (idea, object, animals and nature in general) as if it had human characteristics, e.g. *The diamonds on her breasts looked cold and reserved*.

The last figure of speech which should be defined here is synecdoche. Traditionally, synecdoche is viewed as a kind of metonymy involving some kind of the part-whole (partonomical) relationship. Seto (1999) however rejects this definition, saying that synecdoche is a transfer related to category whereas the metonymical transfer is related to entity. Synecdoche is based on taxonomical relationship, the relationship between a term and its category, a broader class of similar terms that it belongs to. On the other hand, entities (crucial for the definition of metonymy) are bound things which exist “as individuals, not as a category” (Seto, 1999: 96). Synecdoche is an autonomous figure of speech and the partonomical, part-of relation belongs to the sphere of metonymy.

To include all the areas of figurative language to which phrasemes may refer, a list based on “source domains” in Kövecses’ monograph (2010) was made up. Kövecses says that when we speak metaphorically, the words that we say to express certain concept belong to the sphere of a source domain. From a source domain we draw metaphorical expressions to understand the more abstract concept, the so-called “target domain”. For example, in the phraseme *be foaming at the mouth*, the source domain is mental illness and the target domain is anger. We use expressions referring to illness to understand another concept, anger.

According to Kövecses (2010), the most common source domains are: (1) the human body, involving various body parts: the head, face, hands, shoulders, legs, back, heart, bones (e.g. *the heart of the problem*, *to pull someone’s leg*) (2) health and illness – the conception of health and illness and various illnesses (e.g. *to be sick to death of*

something, foam at the mouth), (3) animals – people are often attributed certain assumed characteristics of animals (*dog-tired, lion-hearted, like a bull in a china shop*), body parts of animals are also often used in metaphors to describe human emotions (e.g. *be like a bear with a sore head, like a dog with two tails*), (4) plants (e.g. *forbidden fruit, another bite of the cherry*), (5) buildings and constructions (e.g. *The economy was in ruins after the war.; tower over someone*), (6) machines and tools (e.g. *the machine of democracy, car crash TV*), (7) games and sport (e.g. *to toy with sth; Love is a losing game.*), (8) money and economic transactions (e.g. *old money, to invest a lot in a relationship*), (9) cooking and food (e.g. *cook the books, be a recipe for trouble*). (10) movement and direction – moving from one place to another (e.g. *step by step*) or a stationary movement (e.g. *shake one's head*).

Metaphors can be also based on our perceptions of the conditions in the physical world, such as (11) heat and cold – including the domain of temperature, with “icy” and “boiling” on opposite ends of the scale (e.g. *give someone the cold shoulder, hot and bothered*), and the domain of fire (e.g. *fire someone up, in the firing line*), (12) light and darkness (e.g. *to brighten up, a dark chapter in her life*), (13) forces– gravitational, magnetic, electric and mechanical; there are various manifestations of forces – various “agents pushing, pulling, driving, or sending another thing” (Kövecses 2010: 22) (e.g. *to drive sb crazy, make waves*). Apart from these, Kövecses names other source domains - containers, substances, physical objects and their properties: shape, color, size, hardness, transparency, sharpness, weight etc.

An attempt will be made to identify and list the areas (types) of figurative language in the thematic category for the purposes of comparison to see what the preferences of English and Czech are in the groups of phrasemes. Contrasting phrasemes in the two languages in terms of figurative language will be rather tentative as both its identification and quantification is very difficult.

6. The research project

6.1 The aims

The main aim of the thesis is to collect and describe phrasemes designating the selected theme, anger, in English from the point of view of their quantitative representation as regards structural and semantic types (metaphorical, metonymical, the specific semantic areas). The next aim is to collect and describe phrasemes designating the same theme in Czech and compare the phrasemes and their distribution in the two languages. It should be clear from the comparison of both languages which aspects of the given theme are phraseologically expressed in English and in Czech, in what way and how often.

6.2 Sources

As primary sources, two electronic dictionaries were chosen to collect the English sample - *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* (2002) (further CIDI) and *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, second edition (2004) (further ODI). Besides (semasiological) initial alphabetical lists, the dictionaries contain (onomasiological) theme panels (thematic lists); both types of lists were used to collect phrasemes of the chosen category in the research. For the Czech sample, Čermák's *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky I-IV* [*Dictionary of Czech Phraseology and Idiomatics*] (2009) (further SČFI) was used. It consists of these four volumes: I. *Similes*, II. *Non-verbal Phrasemes*, III. *Verbal Phrasemes*, IV. *Propositional phrasemes*. Like CIDI and ODI, all the volumes of this dictionary contain both initial alphabetical lists and thematic lists, but only the thematic lists were used for the research because SČFI does not have an electronic version.

6.3 Data collection

First of all, it was necessary to select one or more suitable abstract concepts (themes); the theme "anger" seemed a good option because it is a relatively clear category (unlike the theme "happiness", for example, in which it is difficult to distinguish between the phrasemes expressing happiness and the phrasemes expressing celebrations or satisfaction) and it is quite well represented in both English and Czech. The data for analysis were collected in two ways. The basic list of English phrasemes was found in the respective theme panels at the end of the dictionaries. This starting list of phrasemes for each concept was then supplemented by means of looking up the keywords (angry, anger) in the definitions of the electronic versions of the dictionaries.

Then it had to be decided whether each phraseme really belongs into the category. A phraseme was included only when it is at least roughly replaceable (semantically and syntactically) with the chosen formulas with key words (*He is in a huff.* = *He is angry.*). In the following pages it will be described how many phrasemes were found for each category and which ones were then excluded from the sample and why.

The Czech phrasemes were not searched by means of looking up the keywords in the initial alphabetical lists due to the nonexistence of the electronic version of the dictionary. They were only looked for in the thematic lists of the four volumes, which however turned out to be more than sufficient due to the high number of phrasemes found.

6.4 Methods of classification

The formal and functional methods of classification were already outlined. Since almost all the phrasemes included in phraseological dictionaries are collocational, in most cases they will be formally classified as either CPs with lexical words as principal components, binomials, (non-sentential) similes, verbonominal quasiphrasemes or CPs with both lexical and function words as components. The CPs will then be classified functionally, according to their head (noun-based, adjective-based etc.). The phrasemes which might be interpreted as lexical will be, for the sake of simplification, treated here as collocational. (Poly)propositional phrasemes will be divided into propositional and polypropositional monosubject phrasemes. In semantic classification, phrasemes will be divided into groups according to the kinds of figures that they represent (metaphor, metonymy, simile, personification) and their semantic subtypes.

6.5 Hypotheses

Based on the information gathered in the theoretical part and our experience with the two languages, several hypotheses have been formulated:

- 1) The English sample will include more phrasemes than the Czech one, because the English lexicon is in general more extensive.
- 2) The proportion of various formal types of phrasemes will be similar in the two languages. CPs with lexical words as principal components will comprise the overall majority of phrasemes in both English and Czech.
- 3) Most of the CPs in both samples will be verb-based.
- 4) There will be no polypropositional monosubject phrasemes and only a few propositional monosubject phrasemes in both languages.
- 5) In both languages, the most frequent metaphors will be based on the human body and animals.
- 6) Overall, the metaphors within each semantic area (category) will be rather different in the two languages.

6.6 Research and analysis

6.6.1 The theme “anger” in English

6.6.1.1 Collecting the English sample

The sample consists of the phrasemes in the theme panels of the two dictionaries (CIDI and ODI) and of the phrasemes found by the means of keywords appearing in the definitions of the dictionaries. After the theme panels were put together, it was decided that the keywords would be *anger*, *angry* and also *bad mood*, which is semantically very close to *anger* (which is the reason why one of the subthemes in the theme panel Anger in CIDI is “being in a bad mood”). The adverb *angrily* could also be included but due to the limitations on the length of the sample it was not. The expressions *someone*, *somebody* and *a person* in some phrasemes were replaced by the abbreviation *sb*; the possessive pronoun *your* occurring in some phrasemes was replaced by *one’s*.

It was then necessary to devise a tool to delimit the sample in a principled way. A phraseme is only included in the sample when it can be interchangeable with these formulas: “anger/bad mood”, “become angry”, “make someone angry”, “talk angrily”, “(be) angry/(be) in a bad mood”. However, only four formulas were eventually used as no phrasemes were found which would be interchangeable with the formula “anger”. Even though the word *anger* occurs in the definitions of both CIDI and ODI, it only functions there as an accompanying element. For example, *blood and thunder* is defined as “full of emotion, especially anger” but it denotes a speech or performance, not the emotion itself. As for the key words “bad mood”, no phrasemes containing them were found which would not already have been found in the theme panels or by the means of the key word “angry”, with the exception of the phraseme *What’s biting sb?* in CIDI, which is however not interchangeable with the formula “be in a bad mood”, its definition being “something that you say in order to ask why someone is in a bad mood”.

The theme panels in ODI and CIDI together contain 51 phrasemes; 49 of them are interchangeable with the formulas. The two phrasemes which were excluded are *count to ten* (= “count to ten under your breath in order to prevent yourself from reacting angrily to something”) and *keep your shirt on* (= “don’t lose your temper; stay calm”). 127 phrasemes were found by means of keywords in CIDI and ODI but most of them were excluded from the sample because they cannot be interchangeable with any of the chosen formulas (see the list of the excluded phrasemes in Appendix III). Only 51 of the phrasemes found in this way were added to the sample which thus contains 100 phrasemes.

Some phrasemes have two or more variations which are semantically more or less identical (to indicate a variation, a slash is used). When one of the words in the phraseme can be replaced by another, (roughly) synonymous expression without a change in meaning, we talk of two variations of one phraseme. These are the phrasemes with interchangeable nouns: *blow one’s stack/top* (*stack*, like *top*, denotes an upper part of something; *stack* is used in the sense “chimney” and *top* in the sense “lid”), *throw a wobbler/wobbly* (*wobbler* and *wobbly* denote something unstable), *spit chips/tacks* (both

chips and *tacks* denote sharp objects) *want sb's head on a plate/flatter* (*platter* is a large plate). *Blow a fuse* and *blow a gasket* can also be regarded as one phraseme as both *fuse* and *gasket* signify a safety device. The metaphor in both cases expresses “the failure of an electrical circuit or engine as a result of overheating” (ODI).

In the phraseme *drive/send sb round the bend/twist*, the variation is not only in the position of the noun (the words *bend* and *twist* both denote some curved shape) but also in the position of the verb (*drive* and *send* belong to the same semantic field, expressing movement). There are quite a lot of phrasemes with two interchangeable verbs, which are within the phrasemes synonymous: *blow/lose one's cool*, *get/put sb's back up*, *get/take a rise out of sb*, *put/set the cat among the pigeons*, *have/get one's monkey up*, *have/throw a fit*, *turn over/spin in one's grave*. *Look like* is synonymous with *have a face like*, hence two variations of one phraseme *have a face like thunder/look like thunder*. In the phraseme *Foam/be foaming at the mouth*, the variation is in the form of the verb, which in one case takes the progressive aspect.

On the other hand, there are phrasemes with the same verb and a different noun which should not be viewed as variations of one phraseme. *Do sb's head in* and *do sb's nut in* are written in ODI as one phraseme, since *nut* is a slang expression for a person's head, but they are treated here as two phrasemes because of their stylistic difference due to which they occur in different texts. *Do one's nana* (where *nana* is another slang expression for a person's head) and *do one's nut* are also regarded here as two separate phrasemes, because their noun components come from different geographical dialects (Australian and British) and therefore are not interchangeable. *Give sb a mouthful* and *give sb an earful* are two different phrasemes since the former expresses much stronger feelings than the latter (although *earful* and *mouthful* both express amount). The nouns in the phrasemes *give sb a fit*, *give sb hell*, *give sb the pip* and *give sb the shits* cannot be regarded as synonyms or near synonyms, neither can we consider the nouns *crackers* and *bananas* in the phrasemes *go crackers* and *go bananas* to be synonymous. *Go crook* is not a variation of either of them - *crook* is used here as an adjective meaning “annoyed” or “exasperated”. Similarly, *have a cow* cannot be a variation of *have a fit*, *lose one's rag* is not a variation of *lose one's head*, *wick* in *get on sb's wick* is not synonymous with *quince* in *get on sb's quince*, *blood* in *spit blood* is different from *chips* and *tacks* in *spit chips/tacks*. *Go ape* and *go apeshit* might be perceived as variations of one phraseme but because the latter expression is much stronger (and also offensive), they are listed here as two phrasemes.

Put sb's monkey up is not a variation of *have/get one's monkey up* because the former phraseme is interchangeable with the formula “make someone angry” while the latter one corresponds to “be angry”.

Table 1: The categorization of the English phrasemes according to selection formulas

Become angry (34)		
blow a fuse/gasket	get one's dander up	go spare
blow one's stack/top	get one's knickers in a twist	go through the roof

blow/lose one's cool	go ape	have a cow
burst/bust a blood vessel	go apeshit	hit the ceiling/roof
cut up rough	go ballistic	let rip
do a slow burn	go bananas	lose one's head
do one's nana	go crackers	lose one's rag
do one's nut	go crook	see red
flip one's lid	go mental	take umbrage
fly off the handle	go non-linear	throw a wobbler/wobbly
get bent out of shape	go off the deep end	
get off one's bike	go postal	
Make someone angry (24)		
be a pain in the neck	get on sb's quince	put sb's monkey up
be like a red rag to a bull	get on sb's wick	put sb's nose out of joint
do sb's head in	get/put sb's back up	put/set the cat among the pigeons
do sb's nut in	give sb a fit	rattle sb's cage
draw blood	give sb the pip	rub sb (up) the wrong way
drive sb to distraction	give sb the shifts	ruffle sb's feathers
drive sb up the wall	make sb's blood boil	get/take a rise out of sb
drive/send sb round the bend/twist	make sb's hackles rise	stick in sb's craw
Talk angrily (7)		
come on strong	give sb hell	vent one's spleen
give sb a mouthful	raise hell	
give sb an earful	spit chips/tacks	
(Be) angry/ (be) in a bad mood (35)		
(all) hot and bothered	be like a bear with a sore head	have a face like thunder/ look like thunder
bear a grudge	be on the warpath	have had it (up to here)
be as mad as a hornet	be sick and tired of sth/doing sth	have steam coming out of one's ears
be at daggers drawn	be sick to death of sth/doing sth	have/throw a fit
be beside oneself	be up in arms	hot under the collar
be bitter and twisted	breathe fire	in a huff
be fed up to the back teeth	foam/ be foaming at the mouth	one's blood is up
be fighting mad	get out of bed on the wrong side	off the wall
be fit to be tied	gnash one's teeth	spit blood

be hell on wheels	have a cob on	turn over/spin in one's grave
be hopping mad	have/get one's monkey up	want sb's head on a plate/platter
be jumping up and down	have a conniption fit	

6.6.1.2 The formal and functional analysis of the sample

The majority of phrasemes found in CIDI and ODI are (regular) CPs with lexical words as principal components (85). Besides these, there are 4 similes, 4 binomials (which are special CPs with lexical words as principal components with a specific structure), 2 verbonominal quasiphrasemes, 4 CPs with both lexical and functional components and 1 propositional monosubject phraseme.

Table 2: Structural types of phrasemes in the English sample

	Type of phraseme	Example	No.
1.	Collocational – lex. components	<i>blow a fuse/gasket</i>	85
2.	Binomial	<i>(all) hot and bothered</i>	4
3.	Simile	<i>be as mad as a hornet</i>	4
4.	Collocational – lex.-funct.components	<i>have had it (up to here)</i>	4
5.	Propositional	<i>One's blood is up.</i>	1
6.	Verbonominal quasiphraseme	<i>take umbrage</i>	2
	Total		100

Participles following verbs, e.g. *fighting* in *be fighting mad* or *hopping* in *be hopping mad* are considered a part of the adjective phrase, so that *fighting* is part of the adjective (A) in the pattern V-A. The final components of the phrasemes *come on strong* and *cut up rough* were defined as adverbs, not adjectives, because they are classed both as adjectives and adverbs in the dictionary (OD) and in these phrasemes they are combined with verbs which do not collocate with adjectives (unless used as copulas). *Crook* in *go crook* was defined as an adjective, not a noun. According to OD, it is an Australian phraseme and “the Australian senses are abbreviations of *crooked*”, which is an adjective (meaning “annoyed” or “exasperated”).

As was said in 2.3.1.1, the structure of CPs is binary (i.e. forming syntagma, a combination of two words). Functionally, almost all the CPs with lexical words as principal components (84) are verb-based (they are extensions of various verbs); one is adjective-based. The verb-based phrasemes can be divided into five types according to their form: (1) V-N, (2) V-prep-N, (3) V-A, (4) V-Adv and (5) V-V. Each type, with the exception of type (4), has two subtypes (a, b), where (a) is the basic type and (b) designates the type where one or both components are modified. The adjective-based CP, *hot under the collar*, can be classified as A-prep-N.

Table 3: English verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components (84 occurrences)

1a: V-N (31 occurrences)		
blow a fuse/gasket	give sb hell	lose one's head
blow one's stack/top	give sb the pip	lose one's rag
blow/lose one's cool	give sb the shits	raise hell
breathe fire	gnash one's teeth	rattle sb's cage
do one's nana	go ape	ruffle sb's feathers
do one's nut	go apeshit	spit blood
draw blood	go bananas	spit chips/tacks
flip one's lid	go crackers	throw a wobbler/wobbly
give sb a fit	have a cow	vent one's spleen
give sb a mouthful	have/throw a fit	
give sb an earful	hit the ceiling/roof	
1b: V-N (21 occurrences)		
be a pain in the neck	get one's knickers in a twist	make sb's blood boil
be hell on wheels	get/put sb's back up	make sb's hackles rise
burst/bust a blood vessel	get/take a rise out of sb	put sb's monkey up
do a slow burn	have a cob on	put sb's nose out of joint
do one's head in	have a conniption fit	put/ set the cat among the pigeons
do one's nut in	have steam coming out of one's ears	rub sb (up) the wrong way
get one's dander up	have/ get one's monkey up	want sb's head on a plate/platter
2a: V-prep-N (12 occurrences)		
be on the warpath	fly off the handle	get on sb's wick
drive sb to distraction	foam at the mouth/ be foaming at the mouth	go through the roof
drive sb up the wall	get off one's bike	stick in sb's craw
drive/send sb round the bend/twist	get on sb's quince	turn over/ spin in one's grave
2b: V-prep-N (4 occurrences)		
be at daggers drawn	be up in arms	get out of bed on the wrong side
go off the deep end		
3a: V-A (9 occurrences)		
be fighting mad	go crook	go postal
be hopping mad	go mental	go spare
go ballistic	go non-linear	see red
3b: V-A (3 occurrences)		

be sick to death of sth/doing sth	be fed up to the back teeth	be fit to be tied
4b: V-Adv (2 occurrences)		
come on strong	cut up rough	
5a: V-V (1 occurrence)		
let rip		
5b: V-V (1 occurrence)		
get bent out of shape		

The patterns of the four binomials from the sample are (V-)Adv-Adv for *be jumping up and down*, (V-)A-A for *be bitter and twisted* and *be sick and tired of sth/doing sth* and A-A for *(all) hot and bothered*. As regards the last mentioned phraseme, the verb *be* can precede it but the co-occurrence of the verb and the adjectival phrase is not statistically significant because the adjectival phrase frequently occurs in combination with other verbs (*get hot and bothered*, *leave sb hot and bothered*, *find one's self hot and bothered* etc.). Three of the binomials are adjective-based and one is adverb-based.

Fixedness of a binomial is determined by linguistic (grammatical, formal – lexical and phonological, and semantic) and extra-linguistic factors. The grammatical link is in the case of all four phrasemes provided by the preposition “and”. There are no lexical links (repetition of morphemes or words) but in the case of the phrasemes *(all) hot and bothered* and *be bitter and twisted* the components are linked phonologically, sharing the same vowel in the stressed initial syllable. Semantic links are provided by synonymy (or near synonymy) in *(all) hot and bothered*, *be bitter and twisted* and *be sick and tired of sth/doing sth* and antonymy in *(be jumping) up and down*. Extralinguistic factors determining the sequencing of the two components of the same word class are provided by chronological (causal) sequencing in *be jumping up and down*, sequencing according to the more dominant component in *be sick and tired of sth/doing sth* and sequencing according to the existing pattern in *be (all) hot and bothered* (the existing pattern being *hot and cold*).

There are four similes in the sample: *be as mad as a hornet*, *be like a bear with a sore head*, *be like a red rag to a bull* and *have a face like thunder/look like thunder*. The structure of the similes is /Cd/-R-(Tc)-c-Ct, where Cd (comparandum) is the referent, R is the relator (a verb), Tc is an optional element shared by Cd and Ct, c is a comparison marker and Ct (comparatum) is a model to which Cd is likened (see 2.3.1.2). The relators are the verbs “be”, “have” and “look”. *Be as mad as a hornet* is an adjectival type: /Cd/-R-c-(Tc)-c-Ct (*be as – A – as – N*), *be like a bear with a sore head* and *be like a red rag to a bull* represent the mixed verbonominal type with the preposition “like”: /Cd/-R-c-Ct (*be like – N*), *look like thunder* is the verbal type: /Cd/-(lexical)R-c-Ct (lexical V – *like – N*) and *have a face like thunder* is the mixed type with the relator *have*: /Cd/-have-N-c-Ct (*have – N – like – N*).

There are two verbonominal quasiphrasemes in the sample: *take umbrage* and *bear a grudge*. They have the structure V-N with a verb fully dominated by the semantic

aspect of the abstract noun expressing an emotion. As for the word *umbrage*, it may seem to appear exclusively in the combination with the verb *take*, but as was found in the COCA corpus, it also collocates with other words (*a fit of umbrage, an occasion for umbrage, my umbrage at not being recognized* etc.).

Four phrasemes are classified as CPs with both lexical and functional words as components: *have had it (up to here)*, *be beside oneself*, *in a huff* and *off the wall* (the last two are borderline cases that could possibly be analysed as lexical V-prep-N types). The form of *have had it (up to here)* is V-pron, where, interestingly, the verb part is composed of the perfect form of *have*, *have had*; the optional prepositional phrase *up to here* modifies the verb. *Be beside oneself* can be classified as V-prep-(pron), where the preposition *beside* is complemented by a reflexive pronoun (treated as a closed-class function word here) which is not fixed and depends on the subject of the sentence: *she is beside herself, he is beside himself, they were beside themselves* etc. (only the reflexive part of the pronoun is fixed). In Czech there is a special reflexive pronoun *svůj* (the genitive form following the preposition *bez* is *sebe*) with general reference which can apply to all persons; therefore, in the Czech phraseme *být vzteky celý bez sebe* corresponding to the English *be beside oneself*, the reflexive pronoun is the fixed part of the phraseme: *ona je vzteky celá bez sebe, on je vzteky celý bez sebe, oni jsou vzteky celí bez sebe*. *In a huff* and *off the wall* both have the form prep-N. Functionally, two of the CPs with both lexical and functional words as components are verb-based and two of them are preposition-based.

Furthermore, there is one propositional monosubject phraseme *One's blood is up* with the form N-V-Adv. Lots of the phrasemes found in the two dictionaries by means of a keyword were propositional but only this one fits one of the five formulas chosen to delimit the sample.

6.6.1.3 The semantic analysis of the sample

Most of the phrasemes in the sample are based on metaphors. Besides, there is one instance of metonymy and one instance of personification. *Be a pain in the neck* is an effect for cause metonymy, in which an object or a person causing certain mental or physical state is replaced by the state. The personification occurs in the phraseme *have a face like/look like thunder* (which also functions as a metaphor). Ascribing appearance to thunder is somewhat unusual, since thunder is a sound, not something visible. The reason for associating thunder with angry appearance is probably due to the earlier polysemy of the word. As was found in Harper's *Online Etymology Dictionary*, Old English word for thunder also denoted the god of thunder, Thor. Also, the sharp and loud noise is typically associated with violent emotion (cf. *blast, roar*). In addition to involving metonymy and personification, both these phrasemes can also be said to have a metaphorical meaning, so they are categorized in Table 5 along with metaphors.

To classify the phrasemes semantically, it was necessary to create categories for all their meaning-carrying components. An inspiration was found in Kövecses' classification (2010), although five of the thirteen basic source domains listed by

Kövecses (2010) were not used, because none of the phrasemes belong to them: Games and Sport, Money and Economic Transactions, Cooking and Food, Plants and Light and Darkness. Health and Illness was shortened to Illness, as there are no phrasemes which could be listed under Health; for the same reason, the source domain Buildings and Constructions was shortened to Buildings. Besides, 16 different categories were added. The resulting list includes 24 categories, presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Domains of metaphors appearing in the English sample

No.	Category	Example	Freq.
1.	Animals	<i>make sb's hackles rise</i>	16
2.	Human Body	<i>do one's head in</i>	16
3.	Movement	<i>go through the roof</i>	15
4.	Illness	<i>burst/bust a blood vessel</i>	12
5.	War, Fight and Aggression	<i>cut up rough</i>	10
6.	Forces	<i>drive sb up the wall</i>	9
7.	Heat and Cold	<i>hot under the collar</i>	7
8.	Shape	<i>get one's knickers in a twist</i>	7
9.	Fruit	<i>go bananas</i>	5
10.	Amount and Measure	<i>give someone an earful</i>	4
11.	Buildings	<i>off the wall</i>	4
12.	Cloth and Clothes	<i>be like a red rag to a bull</i>	4
13.	Feelings	<i>be fighting mad</i>	4
14.	Machines and Tools	<i>fly off the handle</i>	4
15.	State	<i>be sick and tired of sth/doing sth</i>	3
16.	The Supernatural	<i>be hell on wheels</i>	3
17.	Artefacts	<i>get on sb's wick</i>	2
18.	Colours	<i>see red</i>	2
19.	Excrements	<i>go apeshit</i>	2
20.	Sound	<i>go crackers</i>	2
21.	Part	<i>blow one's stack/top</i>	1
22.	Professions	<i>go postal</i>	1
23.	Taste	<i>be bitter and twisted</i>	1
24.	Weather	<i>have a face like/look like thunder</i>	1
Total			135

The phrasemes containing metaphors are divided into the categories according to the primary senses of their components. The phrasemes may be listed under two or three categories because they contain more than one fully lexical word belonging to different source domains or because one of the components belongs to more source domains. The total of metaphors is thus larger than the number of the examined phrasemes. The categorization and meaning of some phrasemes will be explained in the following paragraphs. The list of phrasemes according to alphabetically arranged domains of metaphors is presented in Table 5 below.

In the category Animals, there are six phrasemes which do not have as their components animals but things and actions associated with them. *Dander* (similar to *dandruff*) in *get one's dander up* means “flakes of skin in an animal's fur or hair”, so the phraseme probably refers to the falling of dander after one animal attacks another.

In *make sb's hackles rise*, *hackles* are “erectile hairs along the back of a dog or other animal that rise when it is angry or alarmed” (OD). Almost identical with *make sb's hackles rise* is the phraseme *ruffle sb's feather*: birds erect (ruffle) their feathers when they are angry, so it could be rewritten as “make sb's feathers ruffled” (meaning “to make someone angry”). *Rattle sb's cage* belongs among these phrasemes because a cage is a structure for keeping animals in. The phraseme *rub sb up the wrong way* refers to stroking a cat against the lie of its fur. In *stick in sb's craw*, *craw* means “the crop of a bird” (OD). In *give sb the pip*, the sense of *pip* is “a disease of poultry or other birds causing thick mucus in the throat and white scale on the tongue” (OD), therefore, it can be listed both under Illness and Animals.

The metaphors in the phrasemes are based on: animals and birds in general (see the phrasemes in the preceding paragraph), an ape and a monkey (*go ape*, *go apeshit*, *have/get one's monkey up*, *put sb's monkey up*), a bear (*be like a bear with a sore head*), a bull (*be like a red rag to a bull*), a cat (*put/set the cat among the pigeons*, *rub sb (up) the wrong way*), a cow (*have a cow*) and a hornet (*be as mad as a hornet*).

The category Human Body contains these body parts: head (*do one's head in*, *lose one's head*) and the parts of the head - mouth (*foam at the mouth/ be foaming at the mouth*), nose (*put sb's nose out of joint*) and teeth (*be fed up to the back teeth*, *gnash one's teeth*), neck (*be a pain in the neck*) and back (*get/put sb's back up*). In addition, there are five phrasemes with the word *blood* (*burst/bust a blood vessel*, *draw blood*, *make sb's blood boil*, *One's blood is up* and *spit blood*), three phrasemes contain a verb denoting an action that people perform with their bodies (*breathe fire*, *spit blood*, *spit chips/tacks*) and one phraseme contains an internal organ (*vent one's spleen*).

The category Movement can be further divided into these subcategories – (1) movement from one place to another: (a) movement up - *go through the roof*, *hit the ceiling/roof*, and (b) movement forward - *get out of bed on the wrong side*, *fly off the handle*, and (2) stationary movement (not involving a change of location): (a) movement up - *get/take a rise out of sb*, *make sb's hackles rise*, *rub sb up the wrong way*, *ruffle sb's feathers*, (b) movement up and down - *be jumping up and down*, *be hopping mad* (c) movement forward - *stick in sb's craw*, *throw a wobbler/wobbly*, (d) movement about an axis - *flip one's lid*, *turn over/spin in one's grave* and (e) movement from side to side - *rattle sb's cage*. In the phraseme *throw a wobbler/wobbly*, not only the verb but also the noun expresses movement, as both *wobbler* and *wobbly* are derived from the verb *wobble* which means “move or cause to move unsteadily from side to side” (OD). The phrasemes *go bananas*, *go crackers*, *go mental*, *go non-linear* and *go spare* do not belong to this category, because the verb *go* is used here in the sense “become”.

In the category Illness, *burst/bust a blood vessel* denotes a symptom of illness or injury which is associated with anger (when a person gets very angry, they may burst a blood vessel which can lead to a heart attack or a stroke). Similarly, the phraseme *foam at the mouth/ be foaming at the mouth* belongs to the category Illness because foaming at the mouth is a symptom of mental illness. *Be beside oneself* also belongs to this category as being not “within” one's self but beside it entails insanity. The phraseme *be fit to be tied* is based on the situation when a mentally ill person must be tied in order

not to hurt themselves or others. *Connipion* in *have a connipion fit* means “a fit of rage or hysterics” (OD). The word *mental* in *go mental* was assigned to this category because it means “relating to disorders of the mind” (OD).

The phrasemes in this category can be further subdivided into these two subtypes: (a) physical illness - *be a pain in the neck*, *be sick and tired of sth/doing sth*, *be sick to death of sth/doing sth*, *give sb the pip*, *burst/bust a blood vessel* and (b) mental illness or insanity - *be beside one's self*, *be fit to be tied*, *foam at the mouth/be foaming at the mouth*, *give sb a fit*, *go mental*, *have a connipion fit*, *have/throw a fit*.

The phrasemes in the category War, Fight and Aggression are connected with these concepts: aggression (*cut up rough*, *come on strong*), fight (*draw blood*, *put sb's nose out of joint*, *be fighting mad*), murder (*want sb's head on a plate/platter*), war (*be on the warpath*) and weapons (*be at daggers drawn*, *go ballistic*, *be up in arms*). The primary meaning of the phraseme *draw blood* is “cause someone to bleed, especially in the course of a fight” (OD). The underlying meaning of the phraseme *want sb's head on a plate/platter* is “want someone dead”.

As there are sometimes overlaps between some of the categories, a few of them had to be redefined. Both the domain of forces and the domain of heat can include fire so it was decided that fire would only fall within the Heat and Cold category. Furthermore, it was necessary to determine for each phraseme involving some kind of mechanical force whether it belongs to the domain of forces or to the domain of movement (a movement may involve mechanical force). It was therefore decided that when the phraseme contains a component expressing some mechanical (physical) force, it can only belong to the domain of forces when it involves (a) being moved by someone or something or moving someone in a rough and abrupt manner or (b) explosions, bursts and breakage. In the category Forces, the components expressing (a) are the verbs *drive* and *send* with an object and an adverbial of direction, (b) is represented by the verbs *blow*, *go off* (explosion), *burst*, *let rip* (burst) and *bust* (breakage).

The category Heat and Cold contains seven phrasemes which denote hot temperature ((*all*) *hot and bothered*, *hot under the collar*) and the effects of extreme heat on one hand: boiling (*make sb's blood boil*), steam (*have steam coming out of one's ears*), burning (*do a slow burn*) and fire (*breathe fire*) and cold on the other hand (*blow/lose one's cool*).

The category Shape includes seven phrasemes, six of whom are based on the metaphor of distortion (*drive/send sb round the bend/twist*, *get bent out of shape*, *get one's knickers in a twist*, *go non-linear*, *be bitter and twisted*, *go crook*). In the Australian phraseme *go crook*, *crook* is an abbreviation of *crooked*, which means “bent or twisted out of shape or out of place” (OD). The metaphor in the phraseme *spit chips/tacks* is based on spitting sharp objects.

The phrasemes containing the expressions *nut* and *nana* were categorized into Fruit. The two words are both slang expressions for the head, but their primary senses are different – *nut* is a “fruit consisting of a hard or tough shell around an edible kernel” (OD) and *nana* is probably “a shortening of banana” (OD). This category also contains the words *bananas* and *quince*.

In the category Amount and Measure, there are four phrasemes: *give someone an earful*, *give someone a mouthful*, *go off the deep end* and *go spare*. *Mouthful* denotes a quantity that fills the mouth. *Earful* is only used in its figurative sense, “an angry reprimand” (OD), but its primary meaning analogically also denotes quantity. *The deep end* means “the end of a swimming pool where the water is deepest” (OD) and in connection with the verb *go off* (meaning “blow”) it denotes a big quantity. *Spare* is in OD defined as “additional to what is required for ordinary use”. It expresses excess – in this instance an excess of anger.

In the category Buildings in English, two phrasemes contain the word *roof* (one of them also has a variation with a ceiling) and the other two contain the word *wall*. In connection with the other components (*drive sb up the wall*, *go through the roof*, *hit the ceiling/roof* and *off the wall*), they express the movement up in the house or outside of it. *Cloth* and *Clothes* contains the word *rag* and two pieces of clothing, a *collar* and *knickers*. In the category Feelings, the phraseme *(all) hot and bothered* expresses anxiety and the phrasemes *be as mad as a hornet*, *be fighting mad* and *be hopping mad* express anger. The word *mad* is used here in the sense “angry”, not “insane”.

Machines and tools appearing in the category of the same name are: *bike*, *fuse/gasket*, *handle* and *wheels*. Two phrasemes, *blow a fuse/gasket* and *fly off the handle*, are based on a similar image, breaking or getting loose of a machine/tool. The phraseme *fly off the handle* refers to “the loose head of an axe” (OD). The phraseme *get off one’s bike* contains a vehicle and *be hell on wheels* contains parts of a vehicle, but the phrasemes are different – the former phraseme means “stop using one’s vehicle” while the latter one means “be (like) a (hellish) vehicle.”

The category State includes three phrasemes with nouns denoting very different states which are however all largely perceived as unfavourable: death (*be sick to death of sth/doing sth*), distraction (*drive sb to distraction*) and tiredness (*be sick and tired of sth/doing sth*). The category The Supernatural includes three phrasemes all of which contain the word *hell*.

The category Artefacts includes only two phrasemes with the artefacts *lid* and *wick*. The two phrasemes in the category Colours both contain the colour red. In the category Excrements, there are two taboo words, *apeshit* and *shits*. The category Sound contains two phrasemes, *go crackers* and *in a huff*. In the former phraseme, the expression *crackers* denotes fireworks exploding “with a sharp noise” (OD). The noun *huff* is used only figuratively, meaning “a fit of petty annoyance” (OD), but it is derived from the verb *huff* which means loud blowing out of air. The category Part contains just one phraseme (*blow one’s stack/top*) with words denoting an upper part of something (it could possibly be subsumed under the Building category).

Etymologically very interesting is the phraseme *go postal*, which is the only phraseme in the category Professions, and which means “go mad, especially from stress” (OD). It is explained in OD that the phraseme came to existence after “several recorded cases in the USA in which postal service employees ran amok and shot colleagues.” The taste associated with anger is bitterness. The category Weather contains only one phraseme, *have a face like/look like thunder*.

Two phrasemes are difficult to classify semantically – *have had it (up to here)* and *have a cob on*. *Have had it* contains a verb whose meaning is “to possess”; however, we cannot categorize the phraseme under “possession”, because it means “to be angry”, not “to possess [something]”. The pronoun *it* does not refer to anything specific and so it does not help the classification. We only know the meaning of the phraseme as a whole. *Have a cob on* cannot be classified because it is not clear what *cob* refers here to. The meanings listed in OD are: (a) “the central cylindrical woody part of the maize ear to which the grains are attached”; (b) “round loaf of bread” (c) “(also cobnut) a hazelnut or filbert”; (d) “a powerfully built, short-legged horse”; (e) “a male swan”; (f) “a roundish lump of coal”; (g) “a mixture of compressed clay and straw used, especially in former times, for building walls”; (h) “close of business”. Neither of these meanings is explicitly associated with anger; to understand the origin of the phraseme and thereby its semantics, a thorough etymological research would have to be done which exceeds the aims of this thesis.

The nominal components in the two verbonominal quasiphrasemes (*bear a grudge* and *take umbrage*) belong to Feelings, but the quasiphrasemes are not included in Table 5 because they cannot be classified as metaphors.

Table 5: An alphabetical overview of the metaphor categories and the corresponding English phrasemes

Amount and Measure		
give sb an earful	give sb a mouthful	go off the deep end
go spare		
Animals		
be as mad as a hornet	go apeshit	rattle sb's cage
be like a bear with a sore head	have a cow	rub sb (up) the wrong way
be like a red rag to a bull	have/get one's monkey up	ruffle sb's feathers
get one's dander up	make sb's hackles rise	stick in sb's craw
give sb the pip	put sb's monkey up	
go ape	put/set the cat among the pigeons	
Artefacts		
get on sb's wick	flip one's lid	
Buildings		
drive sb up the wall	go through the roof	hit the ceiling/roof
off the wall		
Cloth and Clothes		
be like a red rag to a bull	hot under the collar	get one's knickers in a twist
lose one's rag		
Colours		

be like a red rag to a bull	see red	
Excrements		
go apeshit	give sb the shifts	
Feelings		
(all) hot and bothered	be fighting mad	be as mad as a hornet
be hopping mad		
Forces		
blow a fuse/gasket	burst/bust a blood vessel	drive/send sb round the bend/twist
blow one's stack/top	drive sb to distraction	go off the deep end
blow one's cool	drive sb up the wall	let rip
Fruit		
go bananas	get on sb's quince	do one's nut
do one's nut in	do one's nana	
Heat and Cold		
(all) hot and bothered	do a slow burn	make sb's blood boil
blow/lose one's cool	have steam coming out of one's ears	
breathe fire	hot under the collar	
Human Body		
be a pain in the neck	get/put sb's back up	put sb's nose out of joint
be fed up to the back teeth	foam at the mouth/ be foaming at the mouth	spit blood
breathe fire	gnash one's teeth	spit chips/tacks
burst/bust a blood vessel	lose one's head	vent one's spleen
do one's head in	make sb's blood boil	
draw blood	one's blood is up	
Illness		
be a pain in the neck	be sick to death of sth/doing sth	give sb the pip
be beside oneself	burst/bust a blood vessel	go mental
be fit to be tied	foam at the mouth/ be foaming at the mouth	have a conniption fit
be sick and tired of sth/doing sth	give sb a fit	have/throw a fit
Machines and Tools		
be hell on wheels	fly off the handle	blow a fuse/gasket
get off one's bike		
Movement		
be hopping mad	get/take a rise out of sb	rub sb up the wrong way
be jumping up and down	go through the roof	ruffle sb's feathers

flip one's lid	hit the ceiling/roof	stick in sb's craw
fly off the handle	make sb's hackles rise	turn over/spin in one's grave
get out of bed on the wrong side	rattle sb's cage	throw a wobbler/wobbly
Part		
blow one's stack/top		
Professions		
go postal		
Shape		
drive/send sb round the bend/twist	go non-linear	spit chips/tacks
get bent out of shape	be bitter and twisted	
get one's knickers in a twist	go crook	
Sound		
go crackers	in a huff	
State		
be sick and tired of sth/doing sth	be sick to death of sth/doing sth	drive sb to distraction
Taste		
be bitter and twisted		
The Supernatural		
be hell on wheels	give sb hell	raise hell
War, Fight and Aggression		
be at daggers drawn	come on strong	put sb's nose out of joint
be fighting mad	cut up rough	want sb's head on a plate/platter
be on the warpath	draw blood	
be up in arms	go ballistic	
Weather		
have a face like/look like thunder		

6.6.2 The theme “anger” in Czech

6.6.2.1 Collecting the Czech sample

To create the English sample, the phrasemes were first sought in the respective theme panels at the end of CIDI and ODI; the next step was to look up the keywords (anger, angry, bad mood) in the definitions of the electronic versions of the dictionaries. The procedure had to be altered when putting together the Czech sample. As said above, only the onomasiological part of the Czech dictionary could be used because an electronic version of the dictionary does not exist and so the method of looking up phrasemes by means of keywords in the semasiological part could not be applied (which, however, was not necessary, due to the number of the phrasemes found in the onomasiological part). Moreover, the thematic lists in the four volumes of SČFI are very different from the theme panels in CIDI and ODI. In the thematic lists of SČFI, the phrasemes are not listed in a well arranged way under one heading as in the theme panels in CIDI and ODI (with the exception of the second volume); they are dispersed in groups under various headings in the form which corresponds to the individual volumes. Because finding the phrasemes in the onomasiological part by means of looking up the Czech translations of the word anger (“hněv”, “vztek”, “zlost”) was possible only in the second volume, it was necessary to find all the groups of phrasemes expressing anger in the other three volumes.

To do that, the headings in the thematic lists were sought which are (roughly) replaceable with one the formulas chosen as a tool to delimit the sample (“anger/bad mood”, “become angry”, “make someone angry”, “talk angrily” and “(be) angry/(be) in a bad mood”). These are: (1) rozzuřený (= enraged), útočný (= truculent), vzteklý (= furious), zlobit se (= to be angry) - in the first volume (*Similes*); (2) hněv, vztek, zlost” (= “anger”) – in the second volume (*Non-verbal Phrasemes*); (3) “být vzteklý” (= “to be furious”), “mít špatnou náladu” (= “to be in a bad mood”), “mít zlost” (= “to be angry”), “podráždit někoho” (= “to exasperate someone”), “rozčilit někoho” (= “to make someone angry”), “rozčilit se” (= “to become angry”), “rozčilit se na někoho krajně” (= “to become extremely angry with someone”), “rozčilit se na někoho nespravedlivě” (= “to become angry with someone unfairly”), “rozčilovat někoho” (= “to make someone angry”), “rozčilovat někoho silně” (= “to make someone profoundly angry”), “rozčilovat se” (= “to become angry”), “rozčilovat se často” (= “to be angry frequently”), “rozhněvat někoho”, “rozhněvat si někoho”, (= “to make someone angry”), “rozzuřit někoho” (= to enrage someone) “rozzuřit se” (= to become enraged), “rudnout zlostí” (literally “to become red with anger”, meaning “to be angry”) – this heading is a phraseme at the same time, “zlobit se” (= “to be angry”) – in the third volume (*Verbal Phrasemes*); (4) “On je rozčilený” (= “He is angry”), “On začal zuřit” (= “He began to rage”), “On zuřil” (= “He was raging”), “On zuří” (= “He is raging”) in the fourth volume (*Propositional Phrasemes*) (see the list of the phrasemes in Appendix IV).

Not all the searched expressions interchangeable with the formulas expressing anger were found among the headings – the thematic lists in the third volume do not include the headings “být naštvaný”, “mít vztek”, “vztekat se” (= “to be angry”),

“naštvať někoho”, “rozzlobit někoho” (= to make someone angry), “rozzlobit se” (“to become angry”); neither is the heading “On má vztek” (= “He is angry”) included in the thematic lists of the fourth volume.

Thanks to the method of finding the phrasemes under specific headings interchangeable with one of the formulas, only a few phrasemes from the thematic list in the second volume had to be excluded: *lidská zloba*, *bledá/zelená závist* and *pláč a skřípění zubů*. The group was found under the heading “hněv, vztek, zloba, zlost”. “Hněv”, “vztek” and “zlost” all mean “anger” but “zloba” is semantically closer to “malice” and so the phraseme *lidská zloba* (= *human malice*) expresses malice more than anger. The phraseme *bledá/zelená závist* (= *pale/green envy*) expresses envy rather than anger and *pláč a skřípění zubů* (= *cry and teeth gritting*) means in the figurative sense suffering and despair.

As in the English sample, some phrasemes were treated together, because they are actually mere variations of one phraseme. A phraseme is considered a variation of another phraseme when it is identical with it except for one expression which is synonymous with the corresponding expression in the other phraseme. In the first volume, *řádit jako nepříčetný* was put together with *řádit jako pomatený*, *řádit jako pomínutý* and *řádit jako šílený* (all phrasemes meaning “to be raging as if insane”). Similarly, the phrasemes *řádit/vyvádět jako blázen* and *řádit jako šílenec* can be both translated as “to be raging like a madman”. *Tajfun* (typhoon) and *uragán* (hurricane) are considered to be synonymous (they are both tropical cyclones) so that *řádit jako tajfun* is a variation of *řádit jako uragán*. On the other hand, the simile *řádit jako divá/dravá zvěř* (“to be raging like wild beasts”) is not regarded as a variation of *řádit jako divoké zvíře* (“to be raging like a wild animal”), because the nouns *zvěř* and *zvíře* collocate with different (though synonymous) adjectives; furthermore, *zvíře* is a noun in singular while *zvěř* is a collective noun.

The phraseme (*celý*) *zelený vztekem/vzteky zelený* (= (*completely*) *green with anger*) from the second volume always collocates with the verb *být* (*to be*), so it is regarded as a variation of the verbal phraseme *být/bejt celej zelenej* (*vzteky*). *Psí nálada* was excluded because there is a phraseme in the third volume containing the collocation (*mít psí náladu*).

Some of the phrasemes found in the third volume were also put together. The word *cambus* is very similar to *rámus* (= “noise”), so that the phrasemes *udělat cambus* and *udělat (velký) rámus* were joined. *Rudnout hněvem* was put together with *rudnout zlostí* and *zrudnout hněvem* (they all mean “to become red with anger”) and the phraseme *pěnit někomu krev* was connected with *zpěnit někomu krev* (“to make someone’s blood foam”). On the other hand, the phraseme *vzkypět/vzplanout/zahořet hněvem* was divided into two phrasemes: *vzkypět hněvem* (*to come to a boil with anger*) and *vzplanout/zahořet hněvem* (*to burn with anger*), as the verb *vzkypět* is not synonymous with the verbs *vzplanout* and *zahořet* (although they belong to the same source domain).

Finally, it was found that some phrasemes presented in the dictionary in the propositional form are actually collocational (or at least can be just as easily classified

as collocational): in five similes starting with *je* (= *he is*) - *je napruženéj jako péro, je nasranej jako dělo, je nasranej jako brigádýr, je nasranej jako kanonýr* and *je nasranej jako kýbl* – was *je* changed into *být* (the verb *to be*), the phraseme *Moh vyletět z kůže (když...)* (= *He was about to fly out of his skin (when)*) was changed into *mocť vyletět z kůže (když...)* (= *to be about to fly out of one's skin (when...)*) and *Měl vztek, že by vraždil* was changed into *mít vztek, že by vraždil*.

After excluding the redundant phrasemes and putting together those phrasemes which are semantically identical, there are 123 phrasemes in total. They are all listed in Appendix IV together with their definitions and translations into English. The translations are literal in order to express faithfully the form of the Czech phrasemes and the meaning of their components.

6.6.2.2 The formal and functional analysis of the sample

Of the total number of 123 Czech phrasemes, only 52 are CPs with lexical words as principal components. Almost the same number is comprised of (non-sentential) similes (46 phrasemes). Apart from that, there is 1 CP which does not belong to any of the described types, 4 CPs with both lexical and function words as components and 20 propositional monosubject phrasemes (one of which is a simile).

Table 6: Structural types of phrasemes in the Czech sample

	Type of phraseme	Example	No.
1.	Collocational – lex. components	<i>hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí</i>	52
2.	Binomial	-	0
3.	Simile (non-sentential)	<i>být červený jako kohout</i>	46
4.	Collocational – lex.-funct.components	<i>rozházet si to (něčím) u někoho/s někým</i>	4
5.	Propositional	<i>Popadla ho zlost.</i>	20
6.	Verbonominal quasiphraseme	-	0
7.	Other	<i>na blestcích vstávat a na hromech lehat</i>	1
	Total		123

49 of the CPs with lexical words as principal components are verb-based, three phrasemes are noun-based. The verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components can be divided into six formal types. There are the five types used in the categorization of the verb-based phrasemes in the English sample: (1) V-N, (2) V-prep-N, (3) V-A, (4) V-Adv and (5) V-V and the sixth type in which a verb or a verb phrase is combined with a proposition: (6) V-clause (the clause is either finite or non-finite). The types 1 and 2 are further divided into subtypes a and b (where a is the basic type and b designates the type where one or both components are modified). For the types 3 and 4 only one phraseme fitting the basic subtype was found (3b and 4a), whereas the type 5 is represented by phrasemes that can be classed as 5b. All the verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components are listed in Table 4.

In 1b, 2b, 3b and 5b one or both of the components are modified by an adjective (*mít psí náladu*), an adverb (*být špatně naložený*) or a prepositional phrase (*vehnat někomu krev do tváře*), and in one case, by the possessive pronoun *svůj* in the phraseme

mít svůj den. Because the pronoun *svůj* is universal as it can be used with all persons, it is an integral part of the phraseme. A possessive pronoun cannot be a fixed part of an English phraseme - in phrasemes such as *do one's nana*, the generic pronoun *one's* is there only for formal reasons to indicate where a pronoun should be, and the position must be filled by a possessive pronoun suitable for the context (*his, her* or *my*).

In group 6, a verb or a verb phrase is in two cases postmodified by a subordinate clause and in one case by an infinitive. In the phraseme *mít vztek, že by vraždil*, the verb phrase *mít vztek* is postmodified by an adverbial clause of effect, in the phraseme *myslet, že ho z toho/něj trefí šlak*, the verb *myslet* is postmodified by a nominal content clause dependent declarative (with the function of object) and in *nevědět vzteky, co dělat*, the verb *nevědět* is postmodified by an infinitive (*vzteky* modifies the whole phraseme) alternating with a nominal content clause dependent interrogative (*nevědět vzteky, co by měl/měla dělat*).

Table 7: Czech verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components (49 occurrences)

1a: V-N (21 occurrences)		
být/bejt fúrie	rudnout/zrudnout hněvem/zlostí	vylít si na někom/něčem hněv/vztek/zlost
hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí	rvát/trhat někomu nervy	vypěnit/vyšumet vztekem/vzteky
mít launy	sevřít/zatnout pěst/pěsti/ruku (v pěst)/ruce (v pěst)	vyvolat bouři/bouřku
pěnit/zpěnit někomu krev	třást se vztekem	vzkypět hněvem
práskat fousama	udělat cambus/(velký) rámus	vzplanout/zahořet hněvem
prskat vzteky	udělat brajgl	zezelenat vztekem/vzteky/zlostí
rozlít si (s něčím) u někoho ocet	udělat cirkus	zrudnout nevolí
1b: V-N (9 occurrences)		
bouchnout/udeřit pěstí do stolu	mít náladu pod psa	mít svůj den
mít (hned) u prdele oheň/voheň	mít psí náladu	vehnat někomu krev do tváře
mít náladu na bodu mrazu	mít svinskou náladu	vstát levou nohou napřed
2a: V-prep-N (8 occurrences)		
dostat se do varu	rozzuřit se do nepřítelů	vstávat po prdeli
píchnout do vos	rozžhavit někoho do běla	vyskakovat do vejšky
přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry	strhnout někoho k hněvu	
2b: V-prep-N (1 occurrence)		
kabonit se/mračit se na celý svět		
3b: V-A (3 occurrences)		

být/bejt celej zelenej (vzteky)/ být vztekem n. vzteky zelený	bejt nasranej až na půdu	být špatně naložený/naloženej
4a: V-Adv (1 occurrence)		
vidět červeně/rudě		
5b: V-V (3 occurrences)		
dát se unést hněvem/zlostí	mocť puknout/prasknout vztekem/vzteky/zlostí	mocť vyletět z kůže (když..)
6: V-clause (3 occurrences)		
mít vztek, že by vraždil	myslet, že ho z toho/něj trefí šlak	nevědět vzteky, co dělat

Three CPs with lexical words as principal components are noun-based. We can categorize them into two groups - A-N: *prasklá žluč, spravedlivé rozhořčení* and N-N: *hrozny hněvu*.

There is no phraseme in the sample which could be classified as verbonominal quasiphraseme, i.e. a combination of an abstract noun and a verb which is fully dominated by the semantic aspect of the noun. Likewise, there is no binomial.

There are 47 similes, all non-sentential except one (*To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda*). The categorizations of English idioms of comparison made up by Seidl and McMordie can be applied to the Czech similes with just a few changes. The (1) adjectival type with the copula *být* (*be*) contains only one comparison marker (*jako*) in Czech so that the form is *být*– A – *jako* – N. The (2) verbal type with a lexical verb comprises three subtypes: (a) (lexical V – *jako*– N), (b) (lexical V – *jako*– A) and (c) (lexical V – *jako*– prepositional phrase). The (3) mixed type also has three subtypes: (a) the verbonominal type *být* – *jako* – N, (b) the type with the copula *být* and an adjective, *být* – *jako* – A, and (c) the type with a lexical verb and an adverbial clause of comparison (see the list of Czech non-sentential similes in Table 8).

The variations of the phraseme *být rozzuřený jako býk/ být jako rozzuřený býk* were separated, because each variation represents a different formal type (although they are semantically identical), which is the reason why there are 47 occurrences in Table 8, when there are only 46 non-sentential similes. The propositional simile (*To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda*) has the form *To je* (*It is*) – *jako* – infinitival phrase.

Table 8: Czech non-sentential similes (47 occurrences)

1: být– A – jako – N (9 occurrences)		
být červený jako kohout	být nasranej jako brigádýr	být rozpálený jako žehlička
být napruženej jako péro	být nasranej jako kanonýr	být rozpálený jako cihlička
být nasranej jak dělo	být nasranej jako kýbl	být rozzuřený jako býk
2a: lexical V – jako– N (21 occurrences)		
hudrovat/zlobit se jako krocan	řádit jako divoké zvíře	řádit jako vzteklý pes
ježit vousy jako kocour	řádit jako drak	řádit/vyvádět jako blázen/šílenec

prskat jako kocour/kočka	řádit/zlobit se jako křeček	syčet jako had
řádit jako černá ruka	řádit jako lítice	vyletět na někoho jako čert
řádit jako čert/d'ábel	řádit jako lucifer	vyletět na někoho jako drak
řádit jako deset čertů	řádit jako smršť	vyletět na někoho jako fúrie
řádit jako divá/dravá zvěř	řádit jako tajfun/uragán	vyřítit se na někoho jako saň
2b: lexical V – jako– A (9 occurrences)		
řádit jako d'ablem posedlý	řádit jako rozumu zbavený	řádit jako vzteklý
řádit jako nepřítel/pomatený/pominutý/šílený	řádit jako smyslů zbavený	řádit jako zběsilý
řádit jako puštěný/utržený ze řetězu	řádit jako střelený	řádit jako zlým duchem posedlý
2c: lexical V – jako– prepositional phrase (1 occurrence)		
řádit jako bez rozumu		
3a: být – jako – N (5 occurrences)		
bejt jako kudla	být jako rozzuřený býk	být na někoho jako vosy
být jako podebranej vřed	být na někoho jako sršeň/sršáň	
3b: být – jako – A (1 occurrence)		
být jako čertem posedlý		
3c: lexical V – clause (1 occurrence)		
řádit jako když ho všichni čerti berou		

One CP, *na bleščích vstávat a na hromech lehat*, does not belong to either of the categories. Its specific structure resembles binomials in that it contains two components of the same word class and form (verbs in the infinitival form); moreover, there is a semantic link of antonymy which is often found in binomials. The phraseme is nevertheless not a binomial as it does not contain just the two verbs but also two prepositional phrases modifying them.

The CPs with both lexical and function words as components can be divided into three categories - V-pron-prep: *podělat/posrat si to u někoho, rozházet si to (něčím) u někoho/s někým*), V-prep-pron (with two modifiers in the prepositional phrase): *být/bejt vzteky/vztekem celý/celej bez sebe*, in which, in contrast with the English phraseme *be beside one's self*, the reflexive pronoun *sebe* is an integral part of the phraseme, and prep-N: *ve zlém*, which is most frequently found in the collocation *rozejít se ve zlém*. Functionally, three of these phrasemes are verb-based and one is preposition-based.

The prepositional phrasemes were categorized into four formal types (again the dividing line between collocational and prepositional phrasemes is often vague): 1. N-V, 2. N-pron-V, 3. N-prep-pron-V and 4. N-V-Adv- N/prep-N/N-prep-N (see the classification below). The second and third type are variations of the first type, N-V, the fourth type is a variation of the type N-V-N. The noun which is in the position of subject

in the fourth type is present only formally, because the subject is not expressed in those sentences (as is often the case with subject in Czech sentences). There is also one propositional simile, which is described above.

1. **N-V**: Ten dělal!
2. **N-pron-V**: Popadla ho zlost. Popad ho amok. Nabíhají mu žíly. Krev mu stoupla do hlavy. Krev mu kypí v žilách. Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky. Zlost jím lomcuje. Vehnala se mu krev do tváře. Brali/berou ho všichni čerti.
3. **N-prep-pron-V**: Zlost v něm hárá. Vaří se v něm krev. Vjel do něj ďábel. Zpěnila se v něm krev. Vaří se to v něm vztekem. Vře to v něm vztekem. Všechno v něm vře.
4. **N-V- Adv-N/prep-N/N-prep-N**: Div nevylít/nevyletěl/nevyskočil z kůže (když...). Zlostí div nepuknul. Div z toho nedostal psotník. Vzteky by ho snad sežral.

6.6.2.3 The semantic analysis of the sample

All the phrasemes in the Czech sample are based on metaphors. Besides, there are two instances of metonymy and seven instances of personification. In one of the two metonymies, *kabonit se/mračit se na celý svět* (“to be frowning at the whole world”), there is a transfer from a place (*celý svět*) to its inhabitants, people. In the other metonymy, *řádit jako černá ruka* (“to be raging like a black hand”), there is a transfer from an organization to its members (*Černá ruka* is a name of a secret organization founded by Serbian nationalists in 1911 which participated in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand).

Personification occurs in three collocational similes - *být nasranej jak dělo* (“be as pissed off as a canon”), *řádit jako smršť* (“to be raging like a whirlwind”) and *řádit jako tajfun/uragán* (“to be raging like a typhoon/hurricane”) and four propositions - *Popad ho amok* (“Amok grabbed hold of him”), *Popadla ho zlost* (“Anger grabbed hold of him”), *Zlost jím lomcuje* (“Anger is shaking him”), *Zlost v něm hárá* (“Anger is boiling in him”). Even though the comparandum in the similes is implicitly human, the nonhuman comparatum (an artefact in one case and a natural phenomenon in the other two) is ascribed typically human emotions and behaviour by the relator (*řádit*) and tertium comparationis (*nasranej*). The phraseme *být nasranej jako kýbl* is not an instance of personification, because the meaning of *nasranej* is understood here literally (not “pissed off”, but “full of excrements”). In the four propositional phrasemes, emotions are ascribed movement (which we normally ascribe to humans). The two metonymies and the seven phrasemes with personification also have a metaphorical meaning, so they are classed in Table 6 along with other phrasemes based on metaphors.

In the semantic classification of the English sample, the phrasemes were divided into 24 categories according to the meaning of their components or the meaning that they have as whole units. 20 of them were also used for the classification of the Czech sample. It does not include Cloth and Clothes, Part, Shape and Taste, but it has extra nine categories. All the 29 categories are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Domains of metaphors appearing in the Czech sample

No.	Category	Example	Freq.
1.	Feelings	<i>řádit jako drak</i>	53
2.	Movement	<i>moc vyletět z kůže (když..),</i>	28

3.	Animals	<i>práskat fousama</i>	20
4.	Human Body	<i>Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky</i>	20
5.	The Supernatural	<i>být jako čertem posedlý</i>	16
6.	Illness	<i>Div z toho nedostal psotník</i>	13
7.	Heat and Cold	<i>dostat se do varu</i>	9
8.	War, Fight, and Aggression	<i>mít vztek, že by vraždil</i>	8
9.	Colours	<i>rozžhavit někoho do běla</i>	6
10.	Excrements	<i>být nasranej až na půdu</i>	6
11.	Forces	<i>strhnout někoho k hněvu</i>	6
12.	Weather	<i>vyvolat bouři/bouřku</i>	5
13.	Artefacts	<i>bouchnout/udeřit pěstí do stolu</i>	3
14.	Machines and Tools	<i>být rozpálený jako žehlička</i>	2
15.	Liquids	<i>rozlít si (s něčím) u někoho ocet</i>	2
16.	Sound	<i>udělat cambus/(velký) rámus</i>	2
17.	State	<i>nevědět vzteky, co dělat</i>	2
18.	Amount and Measure	<i>přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry</i>	1
19.	Buildings	<i>být nasranej až na půdu</i>	1
20.	Containers	<i>být špatně naložený</i>	1
21.	Disarray	<i>udělat brajgl</i>	1
22.	Entertainment	<i>udělat circus</i>	1
23.	Evil	<i>ve zlém</i>	1
24.	Facial Expressions	<i>kabonit se/mračit se na celý svět</i>	1
25.	Fruit	<i>hrozny hněvu</i>	1
26.	Politics	<i>řádit jako černá ruka</i>	1
27.	Professions	<i>být nasranej jako brigádýr</i>	1
28.	Righteousness	<i>spravedlivé rozhořčení</i>	1
29.	Unit of Time	<i>mít svůj den</i>	1
Total			213

In the following paragraphs, the 29 categories will be described. Also, the meaning of some of the expressions will be explained. Some of the components of the phrasemes are so archaic that their specific meaning is often not known to native speakers; such expressions are used only intuitively as part of phrasemes but not as individual words. The list of phrasemes according to alphabetically arranged domains of metaphors is presented in Table 10 below.

The category Feelings contains mostly phrasemes with components expressing anger, for example *nevědět vzteky, co dělat* (*vzteky* = “because of anger”) and *řádit jako drak* (*řádit* = “to rage”). Besides, there are five phrasemes expressing a bad mood, containing the words *nálada* (“mood”) and *launy* (from the German *Laune*, meaning “mood”). The components that were assigned to this category however have only a complementary function in the phrasemes - they do not form the heart of the metaphors.

The categories Movement and Forces are in the Czech sample differentiated from one another in the same way as in the English sample. The category Movement can be further divided into these subcategories - (1) movement from one place to

another: (a) movement up - *mocť vyletět z kůže (když...)*, *vyletět na někoho jako čert*, *vyletět na někoho jako drak*, *vyletět na někoho jako fúrie*, *vyřítit se na někoho jako saň*, and (b) movement forward – *hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí*, *přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry*, *Vjel do něj ďábel*, and (2) stationary movement (without changing the location): (a) movement up - *Krev mu stoupla do hlavy*, *Krev mu kypí v žilách*, *pěnit/zpěnit někomu krev*, *vstát levou nohou napřed*, *vstávat po prdeli*, *vypěnit/vyšumět vztekem/vzteky*, *vzkypět hněvem*, *Zpěnila se v něm krev*, (b) movement up and down - *na blescích vstávat a na hromech lehat*, *vyskakovat do vejšky*, (c) movement forward - *Nabíhají mu žíly*, *píchnout do vos*, *Popad ho amok*, *Popadla ho zlost*, *rozházet si to (něčím) u někoho/s někým*, *To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda*, (d) movement about an axis – *sevrít/zatnout pěst/pěsti/ruku (v pěst)/ruce (v pěst)* and (e) movement from side to side - *třást se vztekem*, *Zlost jím lomcuje*. *Zlost v něm hárá*. As was found in Fic's article "K typům pojmenování v rámci jedné specifické sémantické skupiny výrazů" in the scholarly journal *Naše řeč*, the verb *hárat* in the phraseme *Zlost v něm hárá* means "to run, ride (a horse)" (Fic, 1995:29).

The components of some phrasemes in the category Animals do not denote animals but they express something that we associate with them. The phrasemes *práskat fousama* and *řádit jako puštěný/utržený ze řetězu* express behaviour that we tend to associate with animals (specifically, with cats in case of the former phrasemes and with dogs in case of the latter one). The phraseme *Vzteky by ho snad sežral* contains the verb *sežrat* ("wolf") which, in contrast with the neutral verb *jíst* ("eat"), is used normally only in connection with animals.

The phrasemes in this category include these animals: animals in general (*řádit jako divá/dravá zvěř*, *řádit jako divoké zvíře*, *Vzteky by ho snad sežral*.), a bull (*být jako rozzuřený býk/ být rozzuřený jako býk*), cat (*ježít vousy jako kocour*, *prskat jako kocour/kočka*, *práskat fousama*), a dog (*mít náladu pod psa*, *mít psí náladu*, *řádit jako puštěný/utržený ze řetězu*, *řádit jako vzteklý pes*), a hamster (*řádit/zlobit se jako křeček*), rooster (*být červený jako kohout*), a snake (*syčet jako had*), a swine (*mít svinskou náladu*), a turkey (*hdrovat/zlobit se jako krocan*) and wasps, including hornets (*být na někoho jako sršeň/sršán*, *být na někoho jako vosy*, *píchnout do vos*, *To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda*).

The category Human Body contains these body parts: eyes (*Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky*), hand/hands (*sevrít/zatnout pěst/pěsti/ruku (v pěst)/ruce (v pěst)*), leg (*vstát levou nohou napřed*), and anus (the Czech for *ass* is used here - *mít (hned) u prdele oheň/voheň*, *vstávat po prdeli*). Besides, there are eight phrasemes containing the word *blood* or *blood vessels* (*Krev mu stoupla do hlavy*, *Krev mu kypí v žilách*, *pěnit/zpěnit někomu krev*, *Nabíhají mu žíly*, *Vaří se v něm krev*, *Vehnala se mu krev do tváře*, *vehnat někomu krev do tváře*, *Zpěnila se v něm krev*.), two phrasemes with the word *gall* (*hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí*, *prasklá žluč*), one phrasemes with the word *nerves* (*rvát/trhat někomu nervy*), two phrasemes with the word *skin* (*Div nevylít/nevyletěl/nevyskočil z kůže (když...)*, *mocť vyletět z kůže (když...)*) and two phrasemes with a verb denoting an action that people perform with their bodies (*prskat vzteky*, *vidět červeně/rudě*).

In contrast with the same English domain, the supernatural makes up in the Czech sample a numerically significant category. It contains eight different expressions, some of which are synonymous: *čert*, “a demon” or “a devil” (in six phrasemes), in some contexts synonymous with *d’ábel*; “the devil” or “a devil” (in three phrasemes) which is in some contexts synonymous with *lucifer*, “Lucifer” (in one phraseme), *zlý duch*, “an evil spirit” (in one phraseme), *fúrie*, from *Fury*, a Greek goddess of vengeance (in two phrasemes), *lítice*, “a wild woman”, another name for *Fury* (in one phraseme), *drak*, “dragon” (in two phrasemes) which is synonymous with *saň* (in one phraseme). All in all, there are five different supernatural creatures (*čert/d’ábel*, *d’ábel/lucifer*, *zlý duch*, *fúrie/lítice*, *drak/saň*). Five of these expressions are used for men (*čert*, *d’ábel*, *lucifer*, *zlý duch*, *drak*) and three for women (*fúrie*, *lítice*, *saň*). Three phrasemes from this category are based on the image of being possessed (*být jako čertem posedlý*, *řádit jako zlým duchem posedlý*, *řádit jako d’áblem posedlý*).

Two words in the category Illness need an explanation. *Psotník*, in the phraseme *Div z toho nedostal psotník*, is not a disease affecting dogs, as the root of the word seems to suggest, but an archaic expression for an illness which, as Strejček says in the article “Fras, frasně” in the journal *Naše řeč*, causes spasmodic seizures (Strejček, 1942:94). The word *šlak* in *myslet, že ho z toho/něj trefí šlak*, which was found in Holub and Lyer’s etymological dictionary *Stručný etymologický slovník jazyka českého*, means “stroke”.

The phrasemes in this category can be subdivided into the same two subcategories like in the English sample: (a) physical illness - *být jako podebranej vřed*, *myslet, že ho z toho/něj trefí šlak*, *Div z toho nedostal psotník*, *prasklá žluč*, *řádit jako vztekly* and (b) mental illness or insanity - *být/bejt vzteky/vztekem celý/celej bez sebe*, *rozzuřit se do nepřičetnosti*, *řádit jako bez rozumu*, *řádit jako nepřičetný/pomatený/pominutý/šílený*, *řádit jako rozumu zbavený*, *řádit jako smyslu zbavený*, *řádit jako zběsilý*, *řádit/vyvádět jako blázen/šílenec*.

Like in the English sample, the domain of fire belongs into the category Heat and Cold (not Forces). The category includes nine phrasemes which express these concepts: boiling (*dostat se do varu*, *Vaří se v něm krev*, *Vře to něm/všechno v něm vře/vaří se to v něm vztekem*) burning (*být rozpálený jako cihlička*, *být rozpálený jako žehlička*), fire (*mít (hned) u prdele oheň/voheň*, *rozžhavit někoho do běla*, *vzplanout/zahořet hněvem*) and freeze (*mít náladu na bodu mrazu*).

A substantial number of phrasemes belong to the category War, Fight and Aggression. The original meaning of the word *amok*, a loanword from the Malay language, which is part of the phraseme *Popad ho amok* (and which is also used in English in the phraseme *go/run amok*) denotes a “homicidal frenzy” (OD). The phrasemes in the category are connected with these concepts: aggression (*bouchnout/udeřit pěstí do stolu*, *rvát/trhat někomu nervy*), murder (*mít vztek, že by vraždil*, *Popad ho amok.*), shooting (*řádit jako střelený*), war (*být nasranej jako kanonýr*, *být nasranej jak dělo*) and weapons (*bejt jako kudla*).

The category Colours includes four different colours: green, white, red and crimson used in six phrasemes. A category with the same number of phrasemes, Excrements, contains two different taboo expressions: *nasranej* and *podělat/posrat*.

The category Forces includes (a) phrasemes denoting moving something or someone - *strhnout někoho k hněvu* (“to pull someone down to anger”), (“to drive blood into someone’s face”), *dát se unést hněvem/zlostí* (“to get carried away with anger”), *Vehnala se mu krev do tváře*. (“Blood has rushed into his face.”) and (b) phrasemes denoting bursts - *mocť puknout/prasknout vztekem/vzteky/zlostí*, *Zlostí div nepuknul*. The phrasemes *vehnat někomu krev do tváře*, *dát se unést hněvem/zlostí* and *Vehnala se mu krev do tváře* evoke the force of water.

Weather is part of five phrasemes, which are all related to storms or tropical storms. They can be categorized into two groups: phrasemes with words denoting (a) storms or tropical storms – *řádit jako tajfun/uragán*, *vyvolat bouři/bouřku* and (b) phenomena accompanying storms – *na blestích vstávat a na hromech lehat*, *řádit jako smršť*, *Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky*.

The category Artefacts includes three phrasemes with the components *brick*, *bucket* and *table*. The words do not display any closer semantic similarity. The tools used in two metaphors of the Czech sample are an iron and a spring. The former tool is closely linked with heat or burning and the latter denotes springiness. The category Liquids contains two phrasemes. *Vylít si na někom/něčem hněv/vztek/zlost* is based on an image of “pouring out” one’s anger “on” someone and *rozlít si (s něčím) u někoho ocet* means making somebody angry by “spilling vinegar in front of him”.

The category Sound includes two phrasemes, *práskat fousama* (“crack one’s whiskers”) and *udělat cambus/(velký) rámus* (“make much noise”). The phrasemes in the category State denote springiness (*být napruženéj jako péro*) and helplessness (*nevědět vzteky, co dělat*).

The following categories include only one phraseme each. The category Amount and Measure contains the phraseme *přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry* (“to bring/put/take someone out of measure”), which expresses excess. The phraseme in the category Buildings includes the word *loft*. The marked height in which a loft is situated in a house is here a metaphor for the intensity of anger. The category Container includes the phraseme *být špatně naložený* (“to be badly loaded”). The word *brajgl* in the phraseme *udělat brajgl* (“to make a mess”) has an interesting etymology: it is derived from the name of the Dutch painter Breughel, who “used to paint chaotic folk scenes” (SES). The phraseme was put into the category Disarray. Anger is curiously linked with entertainment in the phraseme *udělat cirkus* (“to make a circus”) and the category Evil contains the phraseme *ve zlém* (“in evil”).

The phraseme *kabonit se/mračit se na celý svět* contains a metonymy (*celý svět* “the whole world” = people) but it is also built on a metaphor, because the verb *kabonit se/mračit se na* (“frown at”) has a figurative meaning (“to be angry”). It was categorized into Facial Expressions. The phraseme belonging to the category Fruit is *hrozny hněvu* (“grapes of wrath”). However, its existence is doubtful; it comes from the famous title of Steinbeck’s novel, and its usage in Czech seems to be limited to the reference to the book.

The phraseme which was put into the category Politics contains the name of a nationalistic Serbian organization, *Černá ruka*. The category Professions includes the

phraseme *bejt nasranej jako brigadýr*, in which *brigadýr*, as Bachmann says in the article “K vývoji slovní zásoby lidového jazyka” in *Naše řeč*, means “a leader of a [tractor] working group” (Bachmann, 1959:86). The phraseme *bejt nasranej jako kanonýr* also includes a profession (*kanonýr* = “cannoneer”), but because it is based on the word “cannon” which was used in warfare in the past, it was put into the category War, Fight and Aggression. The phraseme *spravedlivé rozhořčení* (“righteous indignation”) in the category Righteousness implies that anger can be also justifiable and sensible (as opposed to the phrasemes linking anger with insanity). The last category to describe is Unit of Time. The phraseme belonging to it, *mít svůj den* (“to have one’s day”) means “have a bad day” in the figurative sense.

Table 10: An alphabetical overview of the metaphor categories and the corresponding Czech phrasemes

Amount and Measure		
přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry		
Animals		
být červený jako kohout	mít psí náladu	řádit jako puštěný/utržený ze řetězu
být jako rozzuřený býk/ být r. jako býk	mít svinskou náladu	řádit jako vztekly pes
být na někoho jako sršeň/sršán	píchnout do vos	řádit/zlobit se jako křeček
být na někoho jako vosy	prskat jako kocour/kočka	syčet jako had
hudrovat/zlobit se jako krocan	práskat fousama	To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda.
ježit vousy jako kocour	řádit jako divá/dravá zvěř	Vzteky by ho snad sežral.
mít náladu pod psa	řádit jako divoké zvíře	
Artefacts		
bouchnout/udeřit pěstí do stolu	být nasranej jako kýbl	být rozpálený jako cihlička
Buildings		
být nasranej až na půdu		
Colours		
být červený jako kohout	rozžhavit někoho do běla	vidět červeně/rudě
být/bejt celej zelenej (vzteky)/ být (celý) zelený vzteky <i>or</i> vztekem/ být vzteky zelený	rudnout/zrudnout hněvem/zlostí	zezelenat vztekem/vzteky/zlostí
Containers		
být špatně naložený/naloženej		
Disarray		

udělat brajgl		
Entertainment		
udělat cirkus		
Evil		
ve zlém		
Excrements		
být nasranej až na půdu	být nasranej jak dělo	být nasranej jako kýbl
být nasranej jako brigádýr	být nasranej jako kanonýr	podělat/posrat si to u někoho
Facial Expressions		
kabonit se/mračit se na celý svět		
Feelings		
být/bejt celej zelenej (vzteky)/ být (celý) zelený vzteky <i>or</i> vztekem/ být vzteky zelený	řádit jako čert/d'ábel	řádit jako vzteklý pes
být/bejt vzteky/vztekem celý/celej bez sebe	řádit jako d'áblem posedlý	řádit jako zběsilý
dát se unést hněvem/zlostí	řádit jako deset čertů	řádit jako zlým duchem posedlý
hrozny hněvu	řádit jako divá/dravá zvěř	řádit/vyvádět jako blázen/šílenec
mít vztek, že by vraždil	řádit jako divoké zvíře	spravedlivé rozhořčení
mít launy	řádit jako drak	strhnout někoho k hněvu
mít náladu na bodu mrazu	řádit jako když ho všichni čerti berou	třást se vztekem
mít náladu pod psa	řádit/zlobit se jako křeček	Vře to něm/všechno v něm vře/vaří se to v něm vztekem.
mít psí náladu	řádit jako lítice	vylít si na někom/něčem hněv/vztek/zlost
mít svinskou náladu	řádit jako luciper	vypěnit/vyšumet vztekem/vzteky
mocť puknout/prasknout vztekem/vzteky/zlostí	řádit jako nepřičetný/pomatený/pominutý/šílený	vzkypět hněvem
nevědět vzteky, co dělat	řádit jako puštěný/utržený ze řetězu	vzplanout/zahořet hněvem
Popadla ho zlost.	řádit jako rozumu zbavený	Vzteky by ho snad sežral.
prskat vzteky	řádit jako smršť	zezelenat vztekem/vzteky/zlostí
rozzuřit se do nepřičetnosti	řádit jako smyslů zbavený	Zlost jím lomcuje.
rudnout/zrudnout hněvem/zlostí	řádit jako střelený	Zlost v něm hárá.
řádit jako bez rozumu	řádit jako tajfun/uragán	Zlostí div nepuknul.
řádit jako černá ruka	řádit jako vzteklý	
Forces		

dát se unést hněvem/zlostí	strhnout někoho k hněvu	vehnat někomu krev do tváře
mocť puknout/prasknout vztekem/vzteky/zlostí	Vehnala se mu krev do tváře.	Zlostí div nepuknul.
Fruit		
hrozny hněvu		
Heat and Cold		
být rozpálený jako žehlička	mít (hned) u prdele oheň/voheň	Vaří se v něm krev.
být rozpálený jako cihlička	mít náladu na bodu mrazu	Vře to něm/všechno v něm vře/vaří se to v něm vztekem.
dostat se do varu	rozžhavit někoho do běla	vzplanout/zahořet hněvem
Human Body		
Div nevlít/nevyletěl/nevyskočil z kůže (když...).	pěnit/zpěnit někomu krev	vehnat někomu krev do tváře
hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí	prasklá žluč	vidět červeně/rudě
Krev mu stoupla do hlavy.	prskat vzteky	vstát levou nohou napřed
Krev mu kypí v žilách.	rvát/trhat někomu nervy	Zpěnila se v něm krev.
mít (hned) u prdele oheň/voheň	sevřít/zatnout pěst/pěsti/ruku (v pěst)/ruce (v pěst)	Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky.
mocť vyletět z kůže (když..).	Vaří se v něm krev.	vstávat po prdeli
Nabíhají mu žíly.	Vehnala se mu krev do tváře.	
Illness		
být jako podebranej vřed	rozzuřit se do nepřičetnosti	řádit jako vzteklý
být/bejt vzteky/vztekem celý/celej bez sebe	řádit jako bez rozumu	řádit jako zběsilý
Div z toho nedostal psotník.	řádit jako nepřičetný/pomatený/pominutý/šílený	řádit/vyvádět jako blázen/šílenec
myslet, že ho z toho/něj trefí šlak	řádit jako rozumu zbavený	
prasklá žluč	řádit jako smyslů zbavený	
Liquids		
vylít si na někom/něčem hněv/vztek/zlost	rozlít si (s něčím) u někoho ocet	
Machines and Tools		
být rozpálený jako žehlička	být napruženej jako péro	

Movement		
hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí	přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry	vyletět na někoho jako fúrie
Krev mu stoupla do hlavy.	rozházet si to (něčím) u někoho/s někým	vypěnit/vyšumet vztekem/vzteky
Krev mu kypí v žilách.	sevrít/zatnout pěst/pěsti/ruku (v pěst)/ruce (v pěst)	vyřítit se na někoho jako saň
mocť vyletět z kůže (když..).	To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda.	vyskakovat do vejšky
Nabíhají mu žíly.	třást se vztekem	vzkypět hněvem
na bleších vstávat a na hromech lehat	Vjel do něj ďábel.	Zlost jím lomcuje.
pěnit/zpěnit někomu krev	vstát levou nohou napřed	Zlost v něm hárá.
píchnout do vos	vstávat po prdeli	Zpěnila se v něm krev.
Popad ho amok.	vyletět na někoho jako čert	
Popadla ho zlost.	vyletět na někoho jako drak	
Politics		
řádit jako černá ruka		
Professions		
být nasranej jako brigadýr		
Righteousness		
spravedlivé rozhořčení		
Sound		
práskat fousama	udělat cambus/(velký) rámus	
State		
být napruženěj jako péro	nevědět vzteky, co dělat	
The Supernatural		
Brali/berou ho všichni čerti.	řádit jako drak	vyletět na někoho jako čert
být/bejt fúrie	řádit jako když ho všichni čerti berou	vyletět na někoho jako drak
být jako čertem posedlý	řádit jako lítice	vyletět na někoho jako fúrie
řádit jako čert/ďábel	řádit jako luciper	vyřítit se na někoho jako saň
řádit jako ďablem posedlý	řádit jako zlým duchem posedlý	
řádit jako deset čertů	Vjel do něj ďábel.	
Unit of Time		
mít svůj den		
War, Fight and Aggression		

být nasranej jako kanonýr	být nasranej jak dělo	rvát/trhat někomu nervy
bejt jako kudla	mít vztek, že by vraždil	řádit jako střelený
bouchnout/udeřit pěstí do stolu	Popad ho amok.	
Weather		
na blescích vstávat a na hromech lehat	řádit jako tajfun/uragán	Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky.
řádit jako smršť	vyvolat bouři/bouřku	

6.6.3 Comparison of phrasemes in the English and the Czech sample

6.6.3.1 The formal and functional perspective

Since the two samples are of a different length (there are 100 English and 123 Czech phrasemes), the proportion of different types of phrasemes within a sample will be expressed in percent. 85.0% of the English sample is comprised by CPs with lexical words as principal components, 4.0% by similes, 4.0% by binomials, 2.0% by verbonominal quasiphrasemes, 4.0% by CPs with both lexical and functional components and 1.0% by propositional (monosubject) phrasemes (the whole sample consists of 100 phrasemes). In the Czech sample on the other hand, CPs with lexical words as principal components comprise 42.3%, non-sentential similes comprise 37.4%, CPs with both lexical and functional components make up 3.3% and propositional (monosubject) phrasemes 16.3% (the Czech sample consists of 52 CPs with lexical words as principal components, 46 non-sentential similes, 1 specific CP resembling a binomial, 4 CPs with both lexical and function words as components and 20 propositional monosubject phrasemes, one of whom is a simile).

On the whole, there is a great difference in the proportion of the propositional phrasemes in the two samples – while there are almost none in the English sample, they comprise almost one sixth of the Czech sample. Another major difference between the English and the Czech sample lies in the number of similes that they contain – while the similes in the English sample comprise only 4.0% of all phrasemes, in the Czech sample there are as many as 47 similes (including one propositional) which is more than a third of the whole sample (38.2%).

Table 11: Structural types of phrasemes in the English and the Czech sample

	Type of phraseme	English sample		Czech sample	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Collocational – lex. components	85	85.0	52	42.3
2.	Binomial	4	4.0	-	-
3.	Simile	4	4.0	46	37.4
4.	Collocational – lex.-funct.components	4	4.0	4	3.3
5.	Propositional	1	1.0	20	16.3

6.	Verbonominal quasiphraseme	2	2.0	-	-
7.	Other	-	-	1	0.8
	Total	100	100.0	123	100.0

The major type of phrasemes are in both samples CPs with lexical words as principal components (although in Czech they are closely followed by non-sentential similes). The English sample includes four binomials in contrast to the Czech sample where there are none. This is not surprising since binomials occur much more frequently in English than in Czech. Similarly, there are two verbonominal quasiphrasemes in English while there are none in Czech.

Almost all of the 99 English CPs (counting also the four non-sentential similes, three binomials, the two verbonominal quasiphrasemes and two CPS with both lexical and function words as components) are verb-based (95). The remaining four CPs are adjective-based (2 phrasemes) and preposition-based (2 phrasemes). The majority of the 103 Czech CPs is also constituted by verb-based phrasemes (99). The remaining phrasemes are noun-based (three phrasemes) and preposition-based (one phraseme).

The verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components were categorized into five types in the English sample (V-N, V-prep-N, V-A, V-Adv and V-V). In the Czech sample, they were sorted into six types, the first five of whom are the same as in the English sample. The type which was added has the form V-clause. This categorization applies to 84 English phrasemes and 49 Czech phrasemes. The most numerous is the first type (V-N), comprising 61.9% of the English group and 61.2% of the Czech group (see Table 7). Quite numerous in both samples is also the type V-prep-N, making up 19.0% of the English group and 18.4% of the Czech group. The type V-A is almost as numerous as V-prep-N in the English group (14.3%), but it makes up only 6.1% of the Czech group. The type V-Adv comprises only 2.4% in the English group and 2.0% in the Czech group. The type V-V is more numerous in Czech (6.1%) than in English (2.4%). The V-clause type, occurring only in Czech, comprises 6.1% of the group.

As regards the subtypes, the basic subtype a (the subtype without modification) is significantly more numerous than b in the first two types (V-N and V-prep-N) in both the English and Czech group. In the type 3 (V-A), the subtype 3a is more numerous than 3b in the English group, while in the Czech group there is no phraseme belonging to the type 3a. The types V-Adv and V-V, limited in number, are represented by different subtypes in the two languages: the type 4 (V-Adv) is represented only by the subtype 4b in the English group and 4a in the Czech group; the type 5 (V-V) includes subtypes 5a and 5b in the English group but only the subtype 5b in the Czech group. The subtype 5b is more numerous in Czech than in English.

Table 12: English and Czech verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components

	English		Czech	
Totally	84	100.0%	49	100.0%
(1) V-N	52	61.9%	30	61.2%
(a)	31	36.9%	21	42.9%

(b)	21	25.0%	9	18.4%
(2) V-prep-N	16	19.0%	9	18.4%
(a)	12	14.3%	8	16.3%
(b)	4	4.8%	1	2.0%
(3) V-A	12	14.3%	3	6.1%
(a)	9	10.7%	0	0.0%
(b)	3	3.6%	3	6.1%
(4) V-Adv	2	2.4%	1	2.0%
(a)	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
(b)	2	2.4%	0	0.0%
(5) V-V	2	2.4%	3	6.1%
(a)	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
(b)	1	1.2%	3	6.1%
(6) V-clause	0	0.0%	3	6.1%

As was already said, the proportion of similes is much higher in the Czech sample (see above). The three basic patterns of similes - the adjectival type, the verbal type and the mixed type - are represented in both samples, but there are more subtypes of similes in the Czech sample (logically, since there are only four English similes). As regards the English similes, only the mixed type is further subdivided into two subtypes – the verbonominal type with the preposition “like” and the type with the relator *have*. In the Czech sample, the verbal type is subdivided into three subtypes, according to what follows after the lexical verb and the comparison marker (noun, adjective, prepositional phrase) and the mixed type is also subdivided into three types – the verbonominal type, the type with the copula *být* and an adjective and the type with a lexical verb and an adverbial clause of comparison.

As regards the CPs with both lexical and functional components, they are formally similar in the two samples. There are two preposition-based (prep-N) and two verb-based phrasemes (V-pron, V-prep-(pron)) in the English sample, and one preposition-based (prep-N) and three verb-based phrasemes (V-pron-prep and V-prep-pron) in the Czech sample. The Czech propositional phrasemes were divided into four groups according to their patterns, which are 1. N-V, 2. N-pron-V, 3. N-prep-pron-V, 4. Adv-N-V-N/prep-N/N-prep-N. In the English sample, there is only one propositional phraseme with the pattern N-V-Adv, which does not occur in the Czech sample.

6.6.3.2 The semantic perspective

With the exception of two verbonominal quasiphrasemes in the English sample, which can be put into the category Feelings but are not metaphorical, all the phrasemes in both languages are based on metaphors. In addition, there are several cases of metonymy and personification. In the English sample, there is one instance of metonymy which can be classed as the effect-cause subtype. In the Czech sample, there are two instances of metonymy representing (a) place-people relation and (b) organization-members relation. There is a marked contrast between the two languages

in the occurrence of personification: while there is only one instance of personification in the English sample, there are seven such instances in the Czech sample. The personified things are: a natural phenomenon in the English sample; an artefact, emotions and natural phenomena in the Czech sample.

All the phrasemes based on metaphors (98 in English, 123 in Czech) have been divided into semantic categories according to the meaning of their individual components or according to the meaning of the whole unit. The number of the phrasemes in the individual metaphor categories of both languages is given in Table 13 (as said above, most phrasemes are listed under more than one category, so the sum of phrasemes in all categories is higher than the total number of phrasemes).

Table 13: Domains of metaphors appearing in the English and the Czech sample according to the frequency of occurrence in English

	English		Czech	
	No.	%	No.	%
Animals	16	11.9	20	9.4
Human Body	16	11.9	20	9.4
Movement	15	11.1	28	13.1
Illness	12	8.9	13	6.1
War, Fight, Aggr.	10	7.4	8	3.8
Forces	9	6.7	6	2.8
Heat and Cold	7	5.2	9	4.2
Shape	7	5.2	0	0.0
Fruit	5	3.7	1	0.5
Amount, Meas.	4	3.0	1	0.5
Buildings	4	3.0	1	0.5
Cloth, Clothes	4	3.0	0	0.0
Feelings	4	3.0	53	24.9
Machines, Tools	4	3.0	2	0.9
State	3	2.2	2	0.9
The Supernatural	3	2.2	16	7.5
Artefacts	2	1.5	3	1.4

	English		Czech	
	No.	%	No.	%
Colour	2	1.5	6	2.8
Excrements	2	1.5	6	2.8
Sound	2	1.5	2	0.9
Part	1	0.7	0	0.0
Professions	1	0.7	1	0.5
Taste	1	0.7	0	0.0
Weather	1	0.7	5	2.3
Container	0	0.0	1	0.5
Disarray	0	0.0	1	0.5
Entertainment	0	0.0	1	0.5
Evil	0	0.0	1	0.5
Facial Express.	0	0.0	1	0.5
Liquids	0	0.0	2	0.9
Politics	0	0.0	1	0.5
Righteousness	0	0.0	1	0.5
Unit of Time	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total	135	100.0	213	100.0

In Amount and Measure, a minor category, with four English and one Czech phraseme, both languages use an image of a big quantity - excess in Czech (with the prepositional phrase *z míry* – “out of measure”) and excess and abundance in English (with the expressions *spare*, *mouthful*, *the deep end* and *earful*).

Animals, frequently occurring in both Czech and English metaphors (in 16 English phrasemes and in 20 Czech phrasemes) are in both samples represented by animals in general (and actions associated with them), bull, cat and wasps, including hornets. The animals which are associated with anger or a bad mood only in one of the languages are (1) ape, monkey, bear and cow in English and (2) dog, hamster, snake and swine in Czech. Furthermore, rooster and turkey are connected with anger in Czech but

not in English; on the other hand, there are English phrasemes expressing the same concept which contain things and actions relating to poultry and birds in general.

The categories Artefacts and Buildings are not numerous in either language. The artefacts used in the English sample are a lid and a wick (in two phrasemes) and a brick, a bucket and a table in the Czech sample (in three phrasemes). Although the artefacts are very different from one another, they are all related to household. The category Buildings contains in English the word *roof* (one of them also has a variation with a ceiling) and *wall*. In connection with the other components, they express in four phrasemes the movement up in the house or outside of it. The metaphor in the one Czech phraseme belonging to this category (with the word *půda*, “loft”) is also based on the movement up in the house.

Cloth and clothes occur only in the English sample, in four phrasemes: a rag (in two phrasemes), a collar (in one phraseme) and knickers (in one phraseme). The occurrence of the word *rag* in two phrasemes is only coincidental: whereas it is not sure what the origin of the phraseme *lose one's rag* is, the noun certainly does not refer to the red rag that supposedly makes bulls angry, which is the basis of the metaphor in *be a red rag to a bull*. Since there is no link between the four words denoting cloth and clothes and since there are no corresponding phrasemes in Czech, it is not possible to make any generalizations about this category.

As regards colours, only one colour, red, is associated with anger in English (in two phrasemes), whereas there are four colours with this function in Czech – green, white, red and crimson (in six phrasemes). The colours have various connotations: the red and crimson evoke blood and heat, white is (in this particular instance) the colour of melting metal and green is the colour of sickness.

Metaphors for anger based on a container, disarray, entertainment and evil are specific for Czech, each of the concepts is however represented only by one phraseme (the expressions are *špatně naložený* “badly loaded”, *brajgl* “a mess”, *circus* “circus” and *zlé* “evil”). The category Excrements contains six phrasemes in Czech (with the adjective *nasranej* and the verbs *podělat/posrat*, derived from the verbs meaning “to shit”) but only two in English (with the words *apeshit* and *shit*). Furthermore, there is another taboo word in the Czech sample, *prdel* (“ass”), used in two phrasemes (categorized into Human Body). It seems to suggest that Czech native speakers are more creative than native speakers of English when it comes to making up combinations with taboo words. On the other hand, the lower frequency of taboo words in the English sample may be caused by their rarer occurrence in CIDI and ODI.

A metaphor for anger based on a facial expressions occurs only in one Czech phraseme (with the verb *kabonit se/mračit se* – “frown”). The category Feelings is very numerous in Czech, comprising more than a third of all the phrasemes in the sample (they occur in 53 phrasemes). However, the words belonging to this category are rather complementary in the phrasemes; they do not make up the heart of the metaphors. In general, a high percentage of Czech phrasemes express anger explicitly as they contain words denoting anger (*řádit, zlobit se*, “be angry”, or *vztek, hněv, zlost*, “anger”) or mood (*nálada, launy*) whereas in English the emotion is in most cases just implied. It does not

apply only to the four phrasemes in this category, which express anger explicitly by means of the adjectives *bothered* and *mad*.

Forces appear in nine English and in six Czech phrasemes. They can be subdivided in both samples into (a) agents moving something with force – driving, carrying away, sending, sweeping away, rushing (something somewhere) and (b) explosions, bursts and breakages. In English, an especially popular means of expressing anger in this area of metaphors are explosions (they occur in five phrasemes), whereas a distinctive feature of Czech is the evocation of water as a natural force (in three phrasemes).

While there is only one phraseme in the category Fruit in Czech (whose existence and usage is moreover questionable, as said above), which contains the word *grapes*, there are five phrasemes with fruit as components in English. The phrasemes include *bananas*, *nana* (derived from *banana*), *nut* and *quince*. Both *nana* and *nut* are slang expressions for head, so the metaphors containing these words are based on the link between anger and head. The link is transparent: the head contains brain which produces emotions, including anger; also, a person's feelings appear on their face, which is part of the head. In case of *bananas* and *quince*, however, there is no such explanation.

The category Heat and Cold, with seven phrasemes in English and nine phrasemes in Czech, includes in both languages the subcategories boiling, burning and fire. In English, there are two additional subcategories relating to extreme heat: hot temperature (two phrasemes include the word *hot*) and steam. The domain of cold is also used in the metaphors, in one English and one Czech phraseme; nevertheless, in English the metaphor is in fact based on becoming hot – blowing or losing one's *cool* – whereas in Czech a bad mood is associated with freezing point. In Czech, the subcategories boiling and fire are especially prominent, each containing three phrasemes. In English, the subcategory hot temperature contains two phrasemes; the other subcategories include only one phraseme each.

As regards the metaphors for anger based on the human body, both languages include a lot of them (16 English and 20 Czech phrasemes), but different body parts are used in English and Czech. The body parts used in the English sample are head, mouth, nose, teeth, neck and back, while the Czech sample contains eyes, hand/hands, leg and anus (specifically, the vulgar Czech expression *prdel* meaning “ass”). Also, English metaphors contain the word *spleen* while in Czech there are the expressions *nerves* and *skin*. Nevertheless, the word blood is very important in both languages, with five occurrences in the English sample and eight in the Czech sample. Moreover, the verbs *spit* and *see* appear in both languages in this area of metaphors.

Another numerous category is Illness. In both languages, it was subdivided into the subtype (a) physical illness and (b) mental illness or insanity. The subtype (a) includes five phrasemes in both languages, the subtype (b) has seven phrasemes in English and eight in Czech. Therefore, it is apparent that in both languages there is above all a significant number of phrasemes which are related to mental illness or insanity. It means that in both languages, there is a considerable tendency to associate anger with

insanity. In English, this is also apparent in such phrasemes like *go bananas* and *go crackers* which can, depending on the context, express either anger or insanity.

While no English phraseme belongs to the category Liquids, two metaphors in the Czech sample (*vylít si na někom zlost*, *rozlít si u někoho ocet*) are based on “pouring” anger on someone (talking angrily) and spilling vinegar (making someone angry). The category Machines and Tools includes four phrasemes in English and two in Czech. Two English phrasemes (*blow a fuse/gasket* and *fly off the handle*) are based on the same image of breaking or getting loose of a machine or a tool; the other two (*get off one’s bike* and *be hell on wheels*) contain different metaphors. In the former, anger is associated with a change of activity and in the latter it is imagined as something which is dangerously moving. The two Czech metaphors in this category are completely different from the English ones and from one another: one works with the image of a (hot) iron and the other one with a (springy) spring.

The proportion of phrasemes in the individual subtypes of the category Movement, which is represented by 15 English and 28 Czech phrasemes, is quite similar in the two languages. Most phrasemes belonging to this category are based on movement from one place to another (11 English phrasemes and 20 Czech phrasemes) and the most numerous subtype is in both languages stationary movement up (four phrasemes in English, eight phrasemes in Czech). In Czech, other quite numerous subtypes are movement up involving change of location (five phrasemes) and stationary movement forward (six phrasemes). In English, the other subtypes (movement up and movement forward involving a change of location, stationary movement up and down, forward and about an axis) include two phrasemes each except stationary movement from side to side which includes only one.

The category Part was made up only for the English sample. It includes one phraseme containing two synonymous expressions denoting an upper part of something. The category Politics was on the other hand made up only for the Czech sample; it contains one phraseme with the name of a secret nationalistic organization. The professions contained in one English and one Czech phraseme are very different from each other: in English, there is the word *postal* referring to a postal service employee and in Czech, there is the word *brigadýr*, “a leader of a tractor working group”. The link of the former expression to anger has been explained, but the origin of the simile *být nasranej jako brigadýr* is not known.

One Czech phraseme is a combination of the words *spravedlivé* “righteous” and *rozhořčení* “anger”, which suggests that anger can be a manifestation of righteousness or rationality and that it is not perceived in the language only as something abnormal and unhealthy. However, the collocations *righteous anger* and *righteous indignation*, in spite of not being included in the phraseological dictionaries, are also commonly used in English.

There are no phrasemes in Czech containing words denoting shapes; however, the category is quite numerous in English. The phrasemes in the category mostly include words denoting distortion (seven phrasemes), one phrasemes contains a component denoting sharpness. The category Sound includes two phrasemes in both languages. One

Czech and one English phraseme contain a word denoting a sharp noise (the noun *crackers* in English and the verb *práskat*, “to crack” in Czech). The other English phraseme is based on a loud blowing out of air (*huff*) and the other Czech phraseme is based on a very loud noise (*cambus/(velký) rámus*).

The states contained in three English phrasemes are all undesirable (death, distraction and tiredness). The states used in two Czech phrasemes are different: one is based on helplessness (also undesirable) and the other one on springiness (neutral). The taste associated with anger is bitterness in both languages (*bitter* in English and *zahořklý* in Czech both mean “angry”) but in Czech, bitterness is not part of any phraseme from the sample. In English, there is one phraseme in the category.

The category The Supernatural includes in English three phraseme all of which contain the word *hell*. In Czech, the category is much more numerous (there are 16 phrasemes) and varied. While the supernatural element in the English sample is a place, in Czech there are five different supernatural creatures: *čert/d’ábel* (“a demon” or “a devil”), *d’ábel/lucifer* (“Lucifer” or “the devil”), *zlý duch*, *fúrie/litice* and *drak/saň*. The most frequent of these expressions is *čert*, occurring in six phrasemes, followed by *d’ábel* (in three phrasemes) and *fúrie* and *drak* (both occur in two phrasemes).

The category Unit of Time was made up only for the Czech sample. It includes one phraseme, *mít svůj den*, which literally translated means “have one’s day”. It is peculiar that the possessive pronoun *svůj* is used here in the sense “bad” (“have a bad day”) whereas the possessive pronoun in the English phraseme *not one’s day* (which however is not part of the sample because it was not included in the dictionaries) has a positive meaning.

War, Fight and Aggression is an important category in both samples, including ten phrasemes in English and eight in Czech. The metaphors contained in them are similar in the two languages as they are based on the same concepts with the exception of one (the concepts are aggression, fight, murder, war and weapons in English and aggression, murder, shooting, war and weapons in Czech).

In the category Weather, there is only one phraseme in English, whereas in Czech there are five. The English phraseme contains the word *thunder*, which is also part of one of the Czech phrasemes. All the other Czech phrasemes contain words denoting storms or tropical storms and phenomena accompanying them: *tajfun*, “typhoon”, *uragán* “hurricane”, *bouře/bouřka*, “storm”, *blesky* “lightnings” and *smršť* “whirlwind”. As can be seen, anger is more frequently associated with stormy weather in Czech than in English.

6.6.4 The limitations of the research

Although the sources used for the research are relatively extensive, they do not contain all the phrasemes expressing the given theme. Undoubtedly there are quite a few phrasemes referring to anger which are not present in the dictionaries and which were therefore not included in the two samples: *stir up a hornet's nest* (corresponding to the Czech phraseme *píchnout do vos/vosiho hnízda*), *fly into a rage* (similar to the Czech phrasemes starting with *vyletět na někoho jako...*), *not (be) one's day* (corresponding to *mít svůj den*); *být jako hadr na býka* (corresponding to *be like a red rag to a bull*), *Jde mu pára z uší* (corresponding to have steam coming out of one's ears) and *být na válečné stezce* (corresponding to *be on the warpath*). Still the samples are large enough and sufficiently representative to give a reasonably good idea of the fields of anger idioms in either language.

Another limitation is posed by the formulas selected as criteria for inclusion. Due to the limited scope of the paper, only five formulas regarded as basic were chosen, which necessarily excludes a large number of phrasemes expressing anger, for example those interchangeable with the formula "look at someone in an angry way": *give sb the evil eye*, *give someone the hairy eyeball*, *give/shoot sb a dirty look*; *probodávat někoho očima*. Again, this problem could be eliminated in a more extensive study.

7. Conclusion

The aims of the thesis were to collect an English and a Czech sample of phrasemes representing the selected theme, anger, to describe the structural and semantic types of the English and Czech phrasemes from the point of view of their quantitative representation and to compare the two samples. The first hypothesis assumed that the English sample would contain more phrasemes than the Czech one as the English lexicon is generally larger; however, the English sample it was possible to collect from the two English dictionaries turned out to be smaller than the Czech sample collected by the same methodology from the Czech dictionary. This nevertheless does not prove that there are more phrasemes expressing anger in Czech than in English; the difference in size between the two samples is most likely caused by the greater size of the Czech dictionary in general and by the wider range of SČFI as regards the given theme in particular.

As opposed to what was expected in the second hypothesis, the distribution of formal types is quite different in the two languages. While CPs with lexical words as principal components form 85% of the English sample, they account for only 42.3% of the Czech sample. The percentage of propositional phrasemes and non-sentential similes in the Czech sample is very high (16.3% and 37.4% respectively) in contrast to the English sample (1% and 4% respectively). There are no binomials and verbonominal quasiphrasemes in Czech (although there is one CP similar to a binomial) while there are several phrasemes of either type in English (4% and 2% respectively). On the other hand, the Czech sample includes one propositional simile, which is not to be found in the English sample. The samples agree only in that the CPs with both lexical and functional components make up almost the same percentage in both languages (4% in English and 3.3% in Czech).

As for the distribution of functional types, the third hypothesis which assumed that most CPs would be verb-based in both samples proved to be correct: they make up 96% of the English sample and 96.1% of the Czech sample. Two of the English phrasemes and one of the Czech phrasemes are preposition-based; the two remaining English phrasemes are adjective-based and the three remaining Czech phrasemes are noun-based.

The verb-based CPs with lexical words as principal components were categorized into five types in the English sample and into six types in the Czech sample (five of which are the same as in the English classification). These types are further subdivided into two subtypes, a and b, where a is the basic type and b designates the type where one or both components are modified. The most numerous type of this group is in both languages the type V-N, making up 61.9% of the English group and 61.2%, of the Czech group. The subtype a of this type is more numerous than the subtype b. The second most numerous type is in both languages the type V-prep-N, making up 19% of the English group and 18.4% of the Czech group. Here, the subtype a also contains more phrasemes than the subtype b. The type V-A is the third most numerous type of the English group, comprising 14.3%, but it makes up only 6.1% of the Czech group. In

the English group, the more numerous of this type is the subtype a; in Czech, on the other hand, there is only the subtype b. The type V-Adv contains only a few phrasemes in both languages, constituting 2.4% of the English group and 2% of the Czech group. In English, it includes only the subtype b, while there is only the subtype a in Czech. The type V-V is more numerous in Czech (6.1%), where it includes only the type b, than in English (2.4%), where it is represented by both subtypes. The V-clause type, occurring only in Czech, comprises 6.1% of the group.

Next, it was correctly assumed in the fourth hypothesis that there would be no polypropositional monosubject phrasemes in either of the languages; on the other hand, it was also expected that there would be just a few propositional phrasemes in both languages whereas there are as many as 20 of them in Czech. The English sample includes only one propositional phraseme.

There are other differences and similarities. Non-sentential similes are in both samples divided into three basic types – adjectival, verbal and mixed – but they are more varied (representing more subtypes) in the Czech sample (logically, because the Czech sample includes approximately eleven times more similes than the English one). CPs with both lexical and functional components are formally similar in the two samples. They are represented by two prepositional and two verbal phrasemes in English and one prepositional and three verbal phrasemes in Czech. As for propositional phrasemes, there is only one in the English sample, with the pattern N-V-Adv. The pattern does not appear among the 20 Czech propositional phrasemes, 19 of which were divided into four types: N-V, N-pron-V, N-prep-pron-V and Adv-N-V-N/prep-N/N-prep-N (the one remaining propositional phraseme is a simile).

Finally the last two hypotheses concern the semantics of the samples, assuming human body and animal metaphors to be most frequent and the metaphors in each language to differ. To begin with, all the phrasemes in both samples - with the exception of two English verbonominal quasiphrasemes and two English phrasemes which were not possible to classify - are based on metaphors. Some of the phrasemes also contain metonymy and personification. In the English sample, there is one instance of metonymy representing an effect-cause relation and in the Czech sample, there are two instances of metonymy representing a place-people relation and an organization-members relation. Personification is more frequent in the Czech sample: there are seven cases of personification in the Czech sample while there is only one in the English sample. In both languages, natural phenomena are personified; the Czech sample also includes personifications of emotions and an artefact. The metaphors in the phrasemes are usually based on two concepts; accordingly, most of the phrasemes were put into more than one conceptual category. There are 24 conceptual categories in English and 29 in Czech.

The assumption that Czech and English metaphors would be expressed rather differently in the individual conceptual categories was correct. It was also expected that metaphors for anger would be in both samples based mostly on animals and the human body. While these two areas are numerically well represented in both languages, another category, Movement, is in English represented almost as much (15 phrasemes) and in

Czech it is even more numerous (28 phrasemes) (the category Feelings, containing the highest number of phrasemes in the Czech sample (53) is rather complementary, which means that the components which express feelings in the phrasemes mostly do not make up the hard core of the metaphors). Most phrasemes belonging to this category are based on movement from one place to another and the most numerous subtype is in both languages the movement up without changing the location.

The category Animals includes 16 English and 20 Czech phrasemes. Animals in general, a bull, a cat, wasps (including hornets) and birds (things and actions related to birds in general in English, rooster and turkey in Czech) are contained in metaphors expressing anger in both languages, while a cow, an ape and a monkey are perceived as frequently showing anger only in English and a dog, a hamster, a snake and a swine only in Czech. The same number of phrasemes in both languages is found in the category Human Body. The two languages prefer different body parts/organs to express anger – the English metaphors contain head, mouth, nose, teeth, neck, back and spleen, while the Czech ones are based on eyes, hand/hands, leg, anus, nerves and skin. However, blood is very important in both English and Czech metaphors and the verbs *spit* and *see* also appear in both languages.

As regards other categories of metaphor, a high number of metaphors for anger in both languages is also based on illness (12 phrasemes in English, 13 in Czech). More than a half of these metaphors in both samples contain mental illness (or insanity), which demonstrates the link that the speakers of both languages perceive between anger and mental illness. The rest of the metaphors is based on physical illness. Another conceptual domain which is prominent in the metaphors for anger in both English and Czech was designated as War, Fight and Aggression (it appears in ten English and eight Czech phrasemes). Metaphors of this kind are similar in the two languages as they are mostly based on the same concepts (aggression, murder, war and weapons).

Relatively frequent in both samples are also the metaphors based on forces and heat and cold. Forces (in nine English and six Czech phrasemes) are in English represented especially by explosions; a dominant element in Czech metaphors for anger is here the force of water. The category Heat and Cold includes seven English and nine Czech phrasemes. The metaphors for anger or bad mood belonging to this category are in both languages based on boiling, burning, fire and cold; in English it is also hot temperature and steam. In Czech, anger is also frequently expressed by metaphors containing supernatural creatures (in 16 phrasemes) – the hellish creatures (demon, devil, Lucifer, an evil spirit) and other mythological creatures (dragon, Fury). On the other hand, only three English phrasemes, which all contain the word *hell*, are based on the supernatural.

As regards colours, it is interesting that while anger is in English associated only with the red colour, in Czech it is expressed by four different colours - crimson, green, red and white. Excrements and other taboo words are contained more frequently in Czech metaphors, which is however probably caused by the character of SČFI that seems to include more colloquial expressions than CIDI and ODI. Stormy weather is associated with anger especially in Czech (it occurs in five Czech phraseme, but only in

one English phraseme). In contrast, English contains more metaphors for anger based on fruit than Czech (there are five phrasemes containing fruit in the English sample but only one in the Czech sample). There is no link between the metaphors based on machines and tools in either of the languages except for the similarity between two English phrasemes which are based on the image of breaking or getting loose of a machine or a tool. Metaphors containing words denoting amount and measure and buildings occur more in English than in Czech. In the category Amount and Measure, the metaphors are in both languages based on a big quantity. The phrasemes containing buildings are all based on the metaphors working with the movement in the house in the direction upwards.

The only connection between artefacts contained in the phrasemes of the two languages is that they are all related to household, which however can probably be said about most artefacts contained in phrasemes in general. Similarly, there is no link between the professions, which are bases for one English and one Czech metaphor. Also the states contained in some of the phrasemes have little in common except that they are largely undesirable. The last conceptual category to mention which includes phrasemes in both samples is sound. One English and one Czech metaphor from this category are similar in that they are both based on a sharp noise.

Furthermore, there are three categories which are represented by more than one phraseme in one of the languages but which do not contain any phrasemes in the other one. In English, there are two such categories. The category Shapes includes seven English metaphors, six of which are based on distortion. On the other hand, there is no link between the four English words denoting cloth and clothes. In Czech, two metaphors are based on liquids (pouring anger and spilling vinegar). The remaining concepts are represented only by one phraseme in one of the languages - container, disarray, entertainment, evil, facial expressions, politics, righteousness and unit of time in Czech and part and taste (bitterness) in English.

To conclude, of the six hypotheses only the third was correct (verb-based types being the most frequent in both samples). The last three were only partially correct (there were no polypropositional phrasemes, but a great many monopropositional ones; body and animal phrasemes are very frequent but are exceeded in Czech by movement phrasemes; as expected the samples differ in the range of metaphor categories). The first two hypotheses about the number of the anger phrasemes and the distribution of their formal types proved wrong.

The surprising fact that although the same selection criteria were used the Czech dictionary yielded more anger phrasemes than the two English ones together has probably nothing to do with the actual number of anger phrasemes in English and Czech. In future research on this topic, it would be advisable to use more selection formulas to extend the sample and more sources in order to collect ideally all the phrasemes pertaining to the given theme. This would give greater weight to the findings on the similarities and differences between English and Czech phrasemes from the same semantic area.

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Resumé

Tématem této diplomové práce je srovnání anglických a českých idiomů vyjadřujících vztek. Diplomová práce sestává ze sedmi kapitol: z úvodu, teoretické části, která zahrnuje teoretické pozadí, kapitolu popisující rozdíl mezi onomasiologickou a sémasiologickou perspektivou ve slovnících, pracovní klasifikaci frazémů a sémantickou klasifikaci na základě řečnických obrátů, a dále z výzkumné části a závěru.

Úvodní kapitola stanovuje cíle práce, jimiž je v první řadě vytvoření vzorku anglických frazémů označujících dané téma (vztek) a popis strukturních a sémantických typů z hlediska jejich kvantitativního zastoupení, a dále shromáždění a popis frazémů příslušné tematické oblasti v českém jazyce a porovnání obou vzorků z hlediska četnosti jednotlivých frazeologických typů. Následuje stručné shrnutí teoretické a výzkumné části práce a popis jednotlivých příloh.

V teoretickém pozadí jsou nejprve popsány dva odlišné přístupy ve frazeologii, distribuční přístup a přístup tradiční, na kterém je tato práce založena. Dalším nezbytným krokem je vymezení pojmu frazém/ idiom, který je popsán jako zvláštní druh nepravidelné (anomální), ustálené (fixní) kolokace. Důležitým rysem frazému/ idiomu je také jeho nekompozičnost, jež určuje, že význam celé jednotky nelze odvodit z významu jednotlivých komponentů. Pojmu frazém se užívá, pokud popisujeme víceslovnou jednotku z hlediska formálního; pokud se zaměřujeme na její sémantické rysy, hovoříme o idiomu. Ve zbytku práce se však kvůli zjednodušení užívá pouze pojem frazém.

V následujících dvou podkapitolách teoretického pozadí (2.3 a 2.4) je popsána strukturní klasifikace frazémů podle F. Čermáka. Z hlediska formálního spadají frazémy do tří základních tříd: lexikální, kolokační a propoziční. Kolokační frazémy mají vždy binární strukturu. Rozlišujeme mezi kolokačními frazémy s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů, kolokačními frazémy s pomocnými slovy ve funkci komponentů a kolokačními frazémy s lexikálním a pomocným slovem ve funkci komponentů. Kolokační frazémy s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů mohou tvořit celkem 16 binárních variací, v nichž se kombinují celkem čtyři lexikální slovní druhy: podstatná jména, přídavná jména, slovesa a příslovce. Dva podtypy tohoto formálního typu frazémů, které mají delší strukturu, jsou odvozené ze zmíněných 16 binárních variací. Jsou to buď dva lexikální komponenty spojené předložkou, nebo subtypy více komponentů, ve kterých je jeden ze základních komponentů (případně oba dva) modifikován doplňkovým komponentem.

Zvláštními druhy kolokačních frazémů s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů jsou přirovnání a binomiály. Přirovnání a binomiály jsou kategorizovány kvůli své specifické struktuře zvlášť. Podle J. Seidla a W. McMordie můžeme rozlišit mezi třemi typy přirovnání: mezi typem adjektivním, verbálním a smíšeným. Smíšený typ dále rozdělujeme do tří subtypů: verbonominální typ s předložkou *like*, typ se slovesem *have* a typ se specifickou strukturou, kdy za slovesem následuje vedlejší věta. Kromě toho zde jsou další přirovnání s ojedinělou strukturou, které nelze zařadit ani do jednoho ze zmíněných typů.

Binomiály mohou být podle Y. Malkiela jak volná spojení, tak fixní frazeologické jednotky a skládají se ze dvou komponentů stejného slovního druhu. Stálost binomiálu je dána lingvistickými a extralingvistickými faktory. Lingvistické faktory zahrnují gramatická, formální a sémantická spojení. Extralingvistické faktory kromě spojení komponentů také určují jejich řazení. Formálně mohou být binomiály popsány čtyřmi různými vzory (N-N, A-A, V-V a Adv-Adv, kde N je podstatné jméno, A je přídavné jméno, V je sloveso a Adv je příslovce).

Verbonominální kvazifrazémy jsou vyčleněny, jelikož s pravými kolokačními (nevětnými) frazémy mají společnou pouze formu. Vyznačují se tím, že nominální fráze v nich obsažená je vůči prvnímu komponentu - slovesu - sémanticky dominantní.

Kolokační frazémy s pomocnými slovy ve funkci komponentů mohou obsahovat jeden nebo dva z pomocných slovních druhů a také monokolokabilní výrazy (zvláštní slova, která se v jazyce vyskytují pouze jako součást frazémů).

Kolokační frazémy s lexikálním a pomocným slovem ve funkci komponentů mohou být rozděleny do 26 možných kombinací, kde jedním z komponentů je buď zájmeno, předložka, spojka, citoslovce nebo monokolokabilní výraz a druhým buď podstatné jméno, přídavné jméno, sloveso nebo příslovce.

Propoziční frazémy jsou frazémy větné skládající se z lexémů a kolokací. Naproti tomu monosubjektové frazémy polypropoziční (jejichž základní jednotkou je propoziční frazém) se skládají z celých souvětí. Základní forma propozičních frazémů je N-V. Pro ilustraci bylo uvedeno 11 vzorců propozičních frazémů a 7 vzorců polypropozičních frazémů, tyto seznamy ale nejsou zdaleka vyčerpávající. Propoziční a polypropoziční frazémy mohou být na rozdíl od kolokačních frazémů užity pouze jako celek, v němž je každý komponent neměnný.

Ačkoliv přirovnání jsou obvykle kolokační (nevětné), vyskytují se i přirovnání propozičního typu. Propoziční přirovnání se od kolokačních přirovnání liší tím, že jejich úvodní komponent, komparandum (osoba nebo věc, kterou k něčemu přirovnáváme) je jejich neměnnou součástí. Propoziční přirovnání však zřejmě existují pouze v češtině.

Polypropoziční intersubjektové frazémy se od polypropozičních frazémů monosubjektových liší počtem účastníků v promluvě: zatímco polypropoziční monosubjektový frazém běžně vyslovuje pouze jedna osoba, polypropoziční intersubjektový frazém slouží k interakci mezi dvěma účastníky promluvy.

Úroveň lexémů obvykle není považována za součást frazeologie a v anglických idiomatických slovnících, ze kterých byl shromážděn anglický vzorek, se z lexikálních jednotek vyskytují pouze otevřená kompozita a kompozita s pomlčkou. Ta však mohou být zároveň považována za kolokační frazémy. Protože rozlišení mezi kompozity a kolokačními frazémy je obtížné, jednotky, které by mohly být interpretovány jako kompozita jsou v analýze klasifikovány jako kolokační frazémy.

Kolokační frazémy můžeme také nazírat z hlediska funkčního. Podle funkční klasifikace jsou kolokační frazémy rozšířením všech slovních druhů. Rozlišujeme tedy devět funkčních tříd: kolokační frazémy nominální, adjektivní, verbální, adverbální, pronominální, numerické, prepoziční, konjunkční a interjekční.

Třetí kapitola se věnuje primárně rozlišení dvou lexikologických přístupů, onomasiologického a sémasiologického, v idiomatických slovnících. Sémasiologický

slovník uvádí jednotlivé položky podle abecedního řazení, zatímco onomasiologický slovník je shrnuje v tematických panelech (onomasiologických rejstřících). Dva anglické idiomatické slovníky a český idiomatický slovník, které byly použity ve výzkumu, obsahují všechny jak sémasiologickou, tak onomasiologickou část, avšak pro sběr dat českého vzorku bylo použito pouze onomasiologických rejstříků. Dále jsou tu porovnány onomasiologické části všech tří slovníků.

Čtvrtá kapitola představuje pracovní klasifikaci frazémů. Nejprve jsou zde shrnuty všechny popsané formální typy frazémů a poté jsou z nich vybrány ty, které se vyskytují ve slovnících a které se tudíž budou objevovat ve výzkumné části.

Pátá kapitola, věnující se sémantické klasifikaci, popisuje řečnické figury, které mohou jednotlivé frazémy představovat (přirovnání, metafora, metonymie, synekdocha a personifikace). Dále se tato kapitola zabývá tzv. zdrojovými doménami, ze kterých podle Z. Kövecsesa mluvčí vychází při tvoření metafor.

Šestá kapitola obsahuje šest podkapitol: cíle (6.1), zdroje (6.2), sběr dat (6.3), metody klasifikace (6.4), hypotézy (6.5) a vlastní výzkum a analýzu (6.6). Cíle diplomové práce již byly nastíněny ve druhém odstavci resumé. Primárními zdroji práce jsou dva anglické elektronické slovníky, *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* a *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, a dále český *Slovník české frazeologie a idiomatiky*. V podkapitole 6.3 je zdůvodněn výběr výchozího konceptu („vztek“) a dále jsou zde popsány dvě metody sběru dat (podle příslušného tématu v tematických panelech anglických slovníků a v onomasiologických rejstřících českého slovníku a podle klíčových slov v sémasiologické části anglických slovníků). Podkapitola 6.4 znovu shrnuje strukturní (formální a v případě kolokačních frazémů také funkční) a sémantické typy a podtypy, pod které budou frazémy z obou vzorků zařazeny. Podkapitola 6.5 obsahuje tyto hypotézy: (1) anglický vzorek bude obsahovat více frazémů než vzorek český, (2) podíl různých formálních typů frazémů bude v obou jazycích podobný a kolokační frazémy s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů budou v angličtině i v češtině představovat většinu, (3) většina kolokačních frazémů v obou vzorcích bude verbálního typu, (4) v žádném vzorku nebudou polypropoziční frazémy a v obou vzorcích bude pouze několik propozičních monosubjektových frazémů, (5) nejčastější metafora budou v obou jazycích založené na lidském tělu a zvířatech, (6) metafora v rámci každé sémantické kategorie budou, co se týče srovnání anglického a českého jazyka, spíše odlišné.

V podkapitole 6.6 je ve dvou sekcích popsán výzkum a analýza konceptu „vztek“ v angličtině (6.6.1) a v češtině (6.6.2). V oddíle 6.6.1.1 je popsán sběr dat pro anglický vzorek. Po sloučení tematických panelů z obou anglických slovníků byla určena klíčová slova za účelem extrakce frazémů ze sémasiologické části slovníků. Coby nástroj systematicky vymezující vzorek bylo zvoleno pět formulí, s jednou z nichž musí být frazém zaměnitelný, aby jej bylo možné zařadit do vzorku. Některé frazémy byly sloučeny, neboť bylo rozhodnuto, že jsou variacemi jednoho frazému. Na druhé straně jiné frazémy uvedené ve slovnících jako jeden frazém byly rozděleny. Celkově bylo shromážděno 100 anglických frazémů.

Následující oddíl (6.6.1.2) obsahuje formální a funkční analýzu anglického vzorku. Většinu frazémů shromážděných z obou slovníků tvoří kolokační frazémy

s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů (84), 83 z nich je verbálních a jeden je adjektivní. Verbální frazémy tohoto typu jsou rozřazeny do pěti typů: (1) V-N, (2) V-prep-N, (3) V-A, (4) V-Adv a (5) V-V. U každého typu jsou teoreticky možné dva podtypy, z nichž (a) je základní typ a (b) je typem, v němž jsou jeden nebo oba komponenty modifikovány. Adjektivní frazém tohoto typu má formu A-prep-N. Co se týče zvláštních druhů kolokačních frazémů s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů, jsou zde 4 binomiály se vzorci (V-)Adv-Adv a (V-)A-A a s různými typy propojení mezi komponenty a dále 4 přirovnání, přiřazené k typu adjektivnímu, smíšenému verbonominálnímu, verbálnímu a smíšenému typu se slovesem *have*. Dále vzorek obsahuje 2 verbonominální kvazifrazémy, 4 kolokační frazémy s lexikálním a pomocným slovem ve funkci komponentů se vzorci V-pron, V-prep-pron, a prep-N, a 1 propoziční monosubjektový frazém s formou N-V-Adv.

Oddíl 6.6.1.3 představuje sémantickou analýzu anglického vzorku. Většina frazémů je založena na metaforách; kromě toho je zde jeden případ metonymie a jeden případ personifikace. Frazémy jsou dále rozděleny do 24 metaforických kategorií (jeden frazém je přitom možné přiřadit k více než jedné kategorii), které jsou seřazeny v tabulce podle frekvence výskytu: Zvířata, Lidské tělo, Pohyb, Nemoc, Válka, boj a agrese, Síly, Horko a Chlad, Tvar, Ovoce, Množství a míra, Budovy, Látky a oblečení, Pocity, Stroje a náčiní, Stav, Nadpřirozeno, Artefakty, Barvy, Exkrementy, Zvuk, Část, Zaměstnání, Chuť a Počasí. V následujících odstavcích jsou popsány frazémy zařazené do jednotlivých kategorií a v rámci některých kategoriích jsou rozřazeny do dalších podtypů.

V oddíle 6.6.2.1 je popsán sběr dat pro český vzorek. Jednotlivé frazémy byly vyhledávány pod takovými hesly v onomasiologických rejstřících, která byla uznána za alespoň přibližně shodná s jednou z pěti formulí vybraných v oddíle 6.6.1.1. Stejně jako v anglickém vzorku byly některé z nalezených frazémů sloučeny jakožto variace jednoho frazému a jiné frazémy byly rozděleny do dvou autonomních jednotek. Celkem bylo shromážděno 123 českých frazémů.

Následující oddíl (6.6.2.2) obsahuje formální a funkční analýzu českého vzorku. Pouze 52 ze shromážděných frazémů jsou kolokační frazémy s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů. 49 z nich tvoří verbální frazémy a zbývající tři jsou frazémy nominální. Verbální frazémy tohoto typu jsou rozděleny do šesti formálních typů: (1) V-N, (2) V-prep-N, (3) V-A, (4) V-Adv, (5) V-V a (6) V-clause, z nichž některé obsahují jeden podtyp (a nebo b) a jiné oba podtypy. Tři nominální frazémy tohoto typu mají formu A-N a N-N.

46 frazémů je klasifikováno jako (nevětné) přirovnání. Jsou rozděleny podle tří typů: (1) adjektivního typu se sponovým slovesem *být*, (2) verbálního typu s lexikálním slovesem, který zahrnuje tři podtypy – (a) lexical V – *jako*– N, (b) lexical V – *jako*– A and (c) lexical V – *jako*– prepoziční fráze, a (3) smíšeného typu, který je také rozdělen do tří podtypů: (a) *být* – *jako* – N, (b) *být* – *jako* – A, a (c) lexical V – clause of comparison.

Dále jsou zde čtyři kolokační frazémy s lexikálním a pomocným slovem ve funkci komponentů se vzorci V-pron-prep, V-prep-pron a prep-N, 20 propozičních monosubjektových frazémů, které mají formu N-V, N-pron-V, N-prep-pron-V, N-V-

Adv- N/prep-N/N-prep-N a (*It is*) – *jako* – infinitivní fráze (frazém s posledním zmíněným vzorcem je přirovnání) a jeden kolokační frazém, který nelze zařadit ani do jednoho ze zmíněných subtypů.

Oddíl 6.6.2.3 obsahuje sémantickou analýzu českého vzorku. Všechny frazémy jsou založené na metaforách; kromě toho jsou zde dva případy metonymie a sedm případů personifikace. Frazémy jsou rozdělené do 29 metaforických kategorií, které jsou seřazeny v tabulce podle frekvence výskytu: Pocity, Pohyb, Zvířata, Nadpřirozeno, Nemoc, Horko a Chlad, Válka, boj a agrese, Barvy, Exkrementy, Síly, Počasí, Artefakty, Stroje a náčiní, Tekutiny, Zvuk, Stav, Množství a míra, Budovy, Nádoby, Nepořádek, Zábava, Zlo, Výrazy tváře, Ovoce, Politika, Zaměstnání, Spravedlnost a Jednotka času. V následujících odstavcích jsou popsány frazémy zařazené do jednotlivých kategorií a v rámci některých kategorií jsou rozřazeny do dalších podtypů.

V následující sekci jsou porovnány frazémy dvou vzorků. V oddíle 6.6.3.1 jsou porovnány funkční a formální typy frazémů anglického a českého vzorku z hlediska jejich kvantitativního zastoupení. Zatímco podíl kolokačních frazémů s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů je v anglickém vzorku 85.0%, v českém vzorku je to pouze 42.3%. Na druhé straně, nevětná přirovnání, která v anglickém vzorku tvoří pouze 4.0%, představují v českém vzorku 37.4%. Stejně tak je v češtině ve srovnání s angličtinou vysoký podíl propozičních frazémů (16.3%). V rámci kolokačních frazémů tvoří valnou většinu frazémy verbální, a to v obou jazycích. Subtyp V-N verbálních frazémů s lexikálními slovy ve funkci základních komponentů tvoří téměř stejný podíl v angličtině a češtině (61.9% a 61.2%), v obou vzorcích je také téměř stejně zastoupen subtyp V-prep-N. Subtyp V-Adv je řídký jak v angličtině, tak v češtině, ale subtypy V-A a V-V jsou ve vzorcích zastoupeny různě.

V oddíle 6.6.3.2 jsou vzorky porovnány z hlediska kvantitativního zastoupení sémantických typů frazémů. Metonymie se v anglickém vzorku vyskytuje jednou a v českém dvakrát. Personifikace je přítomna v sedmi českých frazémech ale pouze v jednom anglickém. Všechny frazémy v obou jazycích, s výjimkou čtyř anglických frazémů, jsou nadto založené na metaforách. V anglickém vzorku se metafory dělí do 24 a v českém do 29 kategorií. V anglickém jazyce je nejpočetnější zvířecí kategorie a kategorie lidského těla (16 a 16 frazémů), v češtině jsou naproti tomu nejpočetnější kategorie pocitů a pohybu (53 a 28 frazémů; kategorie pocitů je však považována za spíše doplňkovou). Zvířata užitá ve frazémech vyjadřujících vztek jsou ve dvou vzorcích z velké části stejná. V obou jazycích je dále patrná asociace mezi vztekem a nemocí, a to především nemocí duševní. Podobné jsou v obou jazycích také metafory zařazené do kategorie Válka, boj a agrese a Horko a chlad. Na druhé straně tyto dva jazyky volí za účelem vyjádření vzteku jiné výrazy, co se týče frazémů obsahujících části lidského těla a frazémů zařazených do kategorie Síly. Značný rozdíl je také patrný v přístupu k barvám – zatímco v angličtině je se vztekem spojena pouze jedna barva, v češtině to jsou barvy čtyři. Zajímavá je také v češtině výrazná asociace mezi vztekem a nadpřirozenem (konkrétně některými nadpřirozenými tvory), která je při srovnání v angličtině zanedbatelná.

Sekce 6.6.4 se zabývá možnými omezeními výzkumu. V rozsáhlejší studii by bylo možné za využití více zdrojů shromáždit více frazémů a popis frazémů

vyjadřujících vztek v anglickém a českém jazyce by tak byl o něco přesnější. Stejně tak by bylo možné zvolit jakožto nástroj k vymezení vzorku více než pět formulí a navýšit tak počet frazémů.

V poslední, sedmé kapitole jsou poznatky získané v analytické části porovnány s hypotézami v podkapitole 6.5. Pouze třetí hypotéza se ukázala bezchybnou (verbální typy frazémů jsou skutečně nejpočetnější v obou vzorcích). Poslední tři hypotézy byly pouze částečně správné (nebyly sice nalezeny žádné polypropoziční frazémy, ale zato byla velká část frazémů v českém vzorku klasifikována jako (mono)propoziční; zvířecí a tělesné frazémy jsou v obou vzorcích hojné, ale v případě českého vzorku je převyšují pohybové frazémy; jak bylo předpokládáno, vzorky se liší ve škále metaforických kategorií). První dvě hypotézy o vyšším počtu frazémů vyjadřujících vztek v českém vzorku a o podílech formálních typů frazémů se ukázaly jako mylné.

Appendices

Appendix I (English sample - theme panels, the onomasiological part of CIDI and ODI)

1. **be a pain in the neck** *informal* to be very annoying
2. **be fed up to the back teeth** *British & Australian, informal* to be angry because a bad situation has continued for too long or a subject has been discussed too much
3. **be fit to be tied** *informal* to be very angry
4. **be like a bear with a sore head** *British & Australian* to be in a bad mood which causes you to treat other people badly and complain a lot
5. **be like a red rag to a bull** to be certain to produce an angry or violent reaction
6. **be on the warpath** *humorous* to be looking for someone you are angry with in order to speak angrily to them or punish them
7. **blow a fuse/gasket** *informal* to lose one's temper
8. **blow one's stack/top** to lose one's temper
9. **breathe fire** to be fiercely angry
10. **do one's nana** to become very angry
11. **do one's nut** to become very angry
12. **drive/send sb round the bend/twist** *informal* to make someone very angry, especially by continuing to do something annoying
13. **flip one's lid** *informal* to suddenly go mad or lose your self-control
14. **fly off the handle** *informal* to react in a very angry way to something someone says or does
15. **foam at the mouth / be foaming at the mouth** to be very angry
16. **get bent out of shape** *US informal* to become very angry or upset
17. **get off one's bike** *Australian & New Zealand informal* to become annoyed.
18. **get on sb's quince** *Australian informal* to irritate or exasperate someone
19. **get on sb's wick** *British informal* to annoy someone
20. **get out of bed on the wrong side** to be in a bad mood and be easily annoyed all day
21. **get one's dander up** to lose your temper; become angry.
22. **get/put sb's back up** *informal* to do or say something which annoys someone
23. **give sb a fit** *informal* to greatly shock or anger someone
24. **give sb an earful** *informal* to tell someone how angry you are with them
25. **give sb the pip** *informal, dated* to make someone irritated or depressed
26. **go crook** to lose one's temper; become angry
27. **go non-linear** *informal* to become very excited or angry, especially about a particular obsession.
28. **go spare** *informal* to become very angry
29. **go through the roof** *informal* to suddenly become very angry
30. **have a cob on** *British informal* to be annoyed or in a bad mood
31. **have a cow** *North American informal* to become angry, excited, or agitated
32. **have a face like/look like thunder** to have a very angry expression
33. **have had it (up to here)** *informal* to be so angry about something that you do not want to continue with it or think about it any more
34. **have steam coming out of one's ears** *informal* to be extremely angry or irritated
35. **have/get one's monkey up** to be angry
36. **have/throw a fit** *informal* to be very angry
37. **hit the ceiling/roof** *informal* to become very angry and start shouting
38. **hot under the collar** to be angry, resentful, or embarrassed
39. **let rip** to suddenly express your emotions without control
40. **lose one's rag** *informal* to lose your temper
41. **make sb's blood boil** to infuriate someone
42. **make sb's hackles rise** to make someone angry or indignant
43. **put sb's nose out of joint** *informal* to upset or annoy someone

44. **rattle sb's cage** *informal* to make someone feel angry or annoyed, usually deliberately
45. **rub sb (up) the wrong way** to annoy someone without intending to
46. **ruffle sb's feathers** to make someone annoyed
47. **see red** *informal* to become very angry suddenly
48. **spit blood** to be very angry
49. **vent one's spleen** to give free expression to one's anger or displeasure

Appendix II (English sample – keywords, the semasiological part of CIDI and ODI)

1. **(all) hot and bothered** *informal* to be worried or angry, and sometimes physically hot
2. **be as mad as a hornet** *American* to be very angry
3. **be at daggers drawn** *British & Australian* if two people or groups are at daggers drawn, they are angry and ready to fight or argue with each other
4. **be beside oneself** to be overcome with worry, grief, or anger; distraught.
5. **be bitter and twisted** to be angry and unhappy, usually because you are unable to forget bad things which have happened to you in the past
6. **be fighting mad** *American & Australian, informal* to be very angry
7. **be hell on wheels** *American, informal* to behave in an angry or difficult way
8. **be hopping mad** *old-fashioned* to be very angry
9. **be jumping up and down** *informal* be very angry, upset, or excited
10. **be sick and tired of sth/doing sth** *informal* to be angry and bored because something unpleasant has been happening for too long
11. **be sick to death of sth/doing sth** *informal* to be angry and bored because something unpleasant has been happening for too long
12. **be up in arms** to be very angry
13. **bear a grudge** to continue to feel angry or not friendly towards someone who has done something to upset you in the past
14. **blow/lose one's cool** *informal* to lose your composure; become angry or agitated
15. **burst/bust a blood vessel** to become very angry and start shouting
16. **come on strong** *mainly American* to speak to someone in a very angry or threatening way
17. **cut up rough** *British, old-fashioned* to become very angry
18. **do a slow burn** *American & Australian, informal* to have a feeling of anger that gradually increases
19. **do sb's head in** *British informal* to make you feel angry, worried, or agitated
20. **do sb's nut in** *British informal* to make you feel angry, worried, or agitated
21. **draw blood** to make someone very angry or upset
22. **drive sb to distraction** to make someone very angry or very bored
23. **drive sb up the wall** *informal* to make someone very angry or very bored
24. **get one's knickers in a twist** *British informal* to become upset or angry
25. **get/take a rise out of sb** to provoke an angry or irritated response from someone, especially by teasing them
26. **give sb a mouthful** *British informal* to talk to or shout at someone in an angry, abusive, or severely critical way; swear at someone
27. **give sb hell** *informal* to speak to someone in a very angry way, because they have done something which has annoyed or upset you
28. **give sb the shits** *Australian, taboo* to make someone angry
29. **gnash one's teeth** to feel or express anger or fury
30. **go ape** *informal* to become very angry
31. **go apeshit** *taboo* to become very angry
32. **go ballistic** *informal* to become very angry and start shouting or behaving violently
33. **go bananas** *informal* to become very angry
34. **go crackers** to become extremely annoyed or angry
35. **go mental** *informal* to become very angry

36. **go off the deep end** *informal* to suddenly become very angry or upset and start shouting at someone
37. **go postal** *American, very informal* to become very angry, or to suddenly behave in a violent and angry way; especially in the place where you work
38. **have a conniption fit** *American, old-fashioned* to be very angry or upset
39. **in a huff** *informal* feeling angry with someone because they have done or said something to upset you
40. **lose one's head** to suddenly become very angry or upset
41. **off the wall** (of a person) crazy or angry.
42. **one's blood is up** if someone's blood is up, they are very angry or excited about something and may act in a violent way
43. **put sb's monkey up** to make someone angry
44. **put/set the cat among the pigeons** *British & Australian* to do or say something that causes trouble and makes a lot of people angry or worried
45. **raise hell** to complain in a loud and angry way about something
46. **spit chips/tacks** *Australian, informal* to speak or behave in a way that shows you are very angry
47. **stick in sb's craw** to make you angry or irritated
48. **take umbrage** *formal* to become upset and angry about something someone has said or done
49. **throw a wobbler/wobbly** *British & Australian, informal* to suddenly become very angry
50. **turn over/spin in one's grave** *American* if you say that a dead person would turn in their grave, you mean that they would be very angry or upset about something if they knew
51. **want sb's head on a plate/platter** if you want someone's head on a plate you are very angry with them and want them to be punished

Appendix III (The excluded English phrasemes (from CIDI and ODI))

1. **a (sudden) rush of blood (to the head)** if you have a rush of blood to the head, you suddenly feel very excited or very angry, and do or say something silly
2. **a hornet's nest** a situation or subject which causes a lot of people to become angry and upset
3. **a pitched battle** an angry fight or argument
4. **a son of a gun** *American, Informal* a man who is unpleasant or who has made you angry; *American, informal* a way of referring to an object which is causing problems for you or making you angry
5. **a sore point/spot** a subject which someone would prefer not to talk about because it makes them angry or embarrassed
6. **a storm in a teacup** *British & Australian* a situation where people get very angry or worried about something that is not important
7. **a tempest in a teapot** *American* a situation where people get very angry or worried about something that is not important
8. **angry young man** a young man who feels and expresses anger at the conventional values of the society around him.
9. **be in bad odor with sb** *American, old-fashioned* if you are in bad odour with someone, they are angry with you because of something you have done
10. **be in hot water** if someone is in hot water, people are angry with them and they are likely to be punished
11. **blood and thunder** a speech or performance that is loud and full of emotion, especially anger
12. **clear the air** defuse or clarify an angry, tense, or confused situation by frank discussion.
13. **climb/get on one's high horse** if someone gets on their high horse about a subject, they become angry about it and start criticizing other people as if they are better or more clever than them

14. **cotton-picking** *American & Australian, informal* something that you say before a noun to express anger
15. **Cut off your nose to spite your face** to do something because you are angry even if it will cause trouble for you
16. **cut sb dead** to ignore someone when you see them or when they speak to you because you are angry with them or do not like them
17. **cut your own throat** to do something because you are angry, even if it will cause trouble for you
18. **do me/us a favour** *informal* if you tell someone to do you a favour, you are telling them to stop doing something that is making you angry
19. **Don't get mad, get even.** something that you say in order to tell someone not to be angry when someone has upset them, but to do something that will upset them as much
20. **Drop dead!** *very informal* a rude way of telling someone that you are very angry at something they have just said or done
21. **fan the flames** to cause anger or other bad feelings to increase
22. **flip/give sb the bird** *American & Australian, very informal* to make a very impolite sign by raising your middle finger towards someone in order to show that you are angry with them
23. **get one's hands on sb** *informal* if you say you will kill someone when you get your hands on them, you mean you will be very angry with them
24. **give sb the evil eye** to look at someone in an angry or unpleasant way
25. **give someone a piece of your mind** tell someone what you think, especially when you are angry about their behavior
26. **give someone the hairy eyeball** *North American informal* stare at someone in a disapproving or angry way, especially with your eyelids partially lowered
27. **give/shoot sb a dirty look** to look at someone in an angry way
28. **gnashing of teeth** *humorous* angry complaining
29. **go off half-cocked** *old-fashioned* to suddenly give your opinion without preparing what you are saying or understanding the subject you are talking about, often because you are angry
30. **go suck an egg** *North American informal* go away (used as an expression of anger or scorn).
31. **Go to blazes!** *old-fashioned, informal* a rude and angry way of telling someone to go away and that you do not care what happens to them
32. **have a chip on one's shoulder** to blame other people for something bad which has happened to you and to continue to be angry about it so that it affects the way you behave
33. **have a short fuse** if someone has a short fuse, they become angry quickly and often
34. **have it out with sb** to talk to someone about something they have done which makes you angry in order to try to solve the problem
35. **hell hath no fury like a woman scorned** a woman who has been rejected by a man can be ferociously angry and vindictive.
36. **I ask you!** *Informal* something that you say in order to show your surprise or anger at something someone has done
37. **I could (Just) spit!** *Informal* something that you say when you are very angry; usually because of something someone has done
38. **If looks could kill...** something that you say in order to describe the unpleasant or angry way in which someone looked at you
39. **If sb thinks sth, they've got another thing/think coming!** *informal* something that you say when you are angry with someone because they are expecting you to do something for them that you do not want to do
40. **I'll give you what for!** *Informal* something that you say when you are very angry with someone and intend to punish them
41. **I'll wring your neck!** *informal* something that you say when you are very angry with someone
42. **in high dudgeon** *humorous* if you do something in high dudgeon, you do it because you are very angry
43. **in the heat of the moment** If you say or do something in the heat of the moment, you say or do it without thinking because you are angry or excited

44. **into orbit** into a state of heightened activity, performance, anger, or excitement, informal
45. **kiss and make up** *humorous* if two people kiss and make up, they stop being angry with each other and become friendly again
46. **knock someone's block off** hit someone very hard in anger, informal
47. **laid-back** a person who is laid-back is very relaxed and does not get anxious or angry very often
48. **more in sorrow than in anger** with regret or sadness rather than with anger.
49. **nail sb to the wall** *informal* to punish or hurt someone severely because you are very angry with them
50. **not be on speaking** terms to be refusing to talk to someone because you have had an argument and are still angry with them
51. **not suffer fools gladly** to become angry with people you think are stupid
52. **Pardon me for breathing/living!** *informal* something that you say when you are angry with someone because they are always criticizing you or getting annoyed with you
53. **put/stick two fingers up at sb/sth** *British, informal* to show that you are angry with someone, or that you have no respect for someone or something
54. **rise to the bait** to react to something that someone has said in exactly the way that they wanted you to react usually by becoming angry
55. **sb's face is a picture** If someone's face is a picture, their face shows that they are very surprised or angry
56. **sb's name is mud** *informal* if someone's name is mud, other people are angry with that person because of something they have done or said
57. **Shove/Stick sth up your arse!** *taboo* something that you say in order to tell someone in a very angry way that you do not want or need something they could give you
58. **show one's teeth** to show that you are angry and prepared to defend yourself
59. **smooth** (sb's) **ruffled feathers** to try to make someone feel less angry or upset, especially after an argument
60. **son of a bitch** *mainly American, very informal* something that you say in order to show that you are very angry or upset
61. **sure as hell** *American & Australian, very informal* something that you say to emphasize that you are very angry or determined about something
62. **Take it easy!** something that you say in order to tell someone to be calm and not to get too angry or excited
63. **Tempers become frayed** if tempers fray among a group of people, they all become angry
64. **That's all you need!** Something that you say to show your anger when something happens which will cause you problems when you already have other problems
65. **the fat is in the fire** something has been said or done that is about to cause trouble or anger.
66. **the knives are out** *British & Australian* something that you say which means that a group of people are angry with someone and want to criticize them or cause problems for them
67. **there'll be hell to pay** *informal* something that you say which means someone will be very angry if something happens
68. **throw sth back in sb's face** to refuse to accept someone's advice or help in an angry or unpleasant way
69. **turn the other cheek** if you turn the other cheek when someone attacks or insults you, you do not get angry and attack or insult them
70. **Up yours!** *very informal* an angry and impolite way of telling someone you do not care about their opinion
71. **Use your loaf.** *British & Australian, old-fashioned* if you tell someone to use their loaf, you are telling them in a slightly angry way that they should think more carefully about what they are doing
72. **Wash your mouth out!** *old-fashioned* something that you say to someone who is younger than you when you are angry with them for swearing
73. **What/Why/Who etc. the blazes** *old-fashioned, informal* if you start a question with what/who/why etc. the blazes, you show that you are very surprised or angry about the thing you are asking about

74. **What's eating sb?** *informal* something that you ask when someone is angry and you want to know why
75. **without so much as a by-your-leave** *old-fashioned* if you say that someone does something without so much as a by-your-leave, you mean you are angry because they did not ask your permission to do it
76. **You could cut the atmosphere with a knife** something that you say to describe a situation in which everyone is feeling very angry or nervous and you feel that something unpleasant could soon happen

Appendix IV (Czech sample)

(1) Similes

1. **bejt jako kudla** to be furious (“to be like a knife”)
2. **být červený jako kohout** to be angry (“to be as red as a rooster”)
3. **být jako čertem posedlý** to be enraged (“to be as if possessed by the devil”)
4. **být jako podebranej vřed** to be furious (“to be like a festering ulcer”)
5. **být jako rozzuřený býk/ být r. jako býk** to be enraged (“to be like an enraged bull/to be as enraged as a bull”)
6. **být na někoho jako sršeň/sršán** to be truculent (“to be like a hornet”)
7. **být na někoho jako vosy** to be truculent (“to be like wasps”)
8. **být napruženěj jako péro** to be enraged (“to be as springy as a spring”)
9. **být nasranej jak dělo** to be enraged (“to be as pissed off as a cannon”)
10. **být nasranej jako brigadýr** to be enraged (“to be as pissed off as a leader of a tractor working group”)
11. **být nasranej jako kanonýr** to be enraged (“to be as pissed off as a cannoneer”)
12. **být nasranej jako kýbl** to be enraged (“to be as full of excrements as a bucket”)
13. **být rozpálený jako žehlička** to be enraged (“to be as hot as an iron”)
14. **být rozpálený jako cihlička** to be enraged (“to be as hot as a little brick”)
15. **hudrovat/zlobit se jako krocan** to be angry (“to be angry/to gobble like a turkey”)
16. **ježit vousy jako kocour** to be angry (“to be bristling whiskers as a cat”)
17. **prskat jako kocour/kočka** to be angry (“to be spitting like a cat”)
18. **řádit jako bez rozumu** to be truculent (“to be raging as if senseless”)
19. **řádit jako černá ruka** to be truculent (“to be raging like a black hand”)
20. **řádit jako čert/d'ábel** to be enraged (“to be raging like the devil”)
21. **řádit jako d'áblem posedlý** to be enraged (“to be raging as if possessed by the devil”)
22. **řádit jako deset čertů** to be enraged (“to be raging like ten devils”)
23. **řádit jako divá/dravá zvěř** to be truculent (“to be raging like wild beasts”)
24. **řádit jako divoké zvíře** to be truculent (“to be raging like a wild animal”)
25. **řádit jako drak** to be enraged (“to be raging like a dragon”)
26. **řádit jako když ho všichni čerti berou** to be truculent (“to be raging as if being taken by all the devils”)
27. **řádit/zlobit se jako křeček** to be furious (“to be raging/angry like a hamster”)
28. **řádit jako lítice** to be truculent (“to be raging like a wild woman”)
29. **řádit jako lucifer** to be truculent (“to be raging like Lucifer”)
30. **řádit jako nepřítel/pomatený/pominutý/šílený** to be truculent (“to be raging like insane”)
31. **řádit jako puštěný/utržený ze řetězu** to be truculent (“to be raging as if having been unchained”)
32. **řádit jako rozumu zbavený** to be truculent (“to be raging as if senseless”)
33. **řádit jako smršť** to be truculent (“to be raging like a whirlwind”)
34. **řádit jako smyslů zbavený** to be truculent (“to be raging as if senseless”)
35. **řádit jako střelený** to be truculent (“to be raging as if wounded (shot)”)
36. **řádit jako tajfun/uragán** to be enraged (“to be raging like a typhoon/hurricane”)

37. **řádit jako vzteklý pes** to be truculent (“to be raging like a rabid dog”)
38. **řádit jako vzteklý** to be truculent (“to be raging as if rabid”)
39. **řádit jako zběsilý** to be truculent (“to be raging like mad”)
40. **řádit jako zlým duchem posedlý** to be truculent (“to be raging as if possessed by an evil spirit”)
41. **řádit/vyvádět jako blázen/šílenec** to be truculent (“to be raging like a madman”)
42. **syčet jako had** to be angry (“to hiss like a snake”)
43. **To je jako píchnout do vosího hnízda** to be truculent (“it is like to prick a wasp’s nest”)
44. **vyletět na někoho jako čert** to be truculent (“to fly at someone like a devil”)
45. **vyletět na někoho jako drak** to be truculent (“to fly at someone like a dragon”)
46. **vyletět na někoho jako fúrie** to be truculent (“to fly at someone like a shrew”)
47. **vyřítit se na někoho jako saň** to be truculent (“to storm out at someone like a dragon”)

(2) Non-verbal phrasemes

1. **hrozny hněvu** anger (“grapes of wrath”)
2. **prasklá žluč** anger (“burst bile”)
3. **spravedlivé rozhořčení** anger (“righteous indignation”)
4. **ve zlém** angry (literally “in evil”, meaning “in anger”)

(3) Verbal phrasemes

1. **bejt nasranej až na půdu** to be furious (“to be pissed off up to the loft”)
2. **bouchnout/udeřit pěstí do stolu** to become enraged (“to hit a table with one’s fist”)
3. **být špatně naložený/naloženej** to be in a bad mood (“to be badly loaded”)
4. **být/bejt celej zelenej (vzteky)/ být (celý) zelený vzteky or vztekem/ být vzteky zelený** to be furious (“to be completely green (with anger)/ to be (completely) green with anger/ to be green with anger”)
5. **být/bejt fúrie** to be furious (“to be a shrew”)
6. **být/bejt vzteky/vztekem celý/celej bez sebe** to be angry (“to be completely without one’s self with anger”) *to be beside one’s self*
7. **dát se unést hněvem/zlostí** to become enraged (“to get carried away by anger”)
8. **dostat se do varu** to become angry (“to come to a boil”)
9. **hnout/ pohnout někomu žlučí** to make someone angry (“move someone’s gall”)
10. **kabonit se/mračit se na celý svět** to be in a bad mood (“to be frowning at the whole world”)
11. **mít (hned) u prdele oheň/voheň** to become angry (“to have (at once) fire at one’s ass”)
12. **mít launy** to be in a bad mood (“to have moods”)
13. **mít náladu na bodu mrazu** to be in a bad mood (“to have mood at a freezing point”)
14. **mít náladu pod psa** to be in a bad mood (“to have mood under the dog”)
15. **mít psí náladu** to be in a bad mood (“to have a dog’s mood”)
16. **mít svinskou náladu** to be in a bad mood (“to have a swine’s mood”)
17. **mít svůj den** to be furious (“to have one’s day”)
18. **mít vztek, že by vraždil** to be enraged (“to be so angry that one would kill”)
19. **mocht puknout/prasknout vztekem/vzteky/zlostí** to be furious (“to be about to burst/break open with anger”)
20. **mocht vyletět z kůže (když..)** to be angry (“to be about to fly out of one’s skin”)
21. **myslet, že ho z toho/něj trefí šlak** to become extremely angry with someone (“to think that one will have a stroke”)
22. **na bleších vstávat a na hromech lehat** to be angry frequently (“to be getting up on lightnings and lying down on thunders”)
23. **nevědět vzteky, co dělat** to be furious (“not to know because of anger what to do”)

24. **pěnit/zpěnit někomu krev** to make someone angry (“to foam someone’s blood”)
25. **píchnout do vos** to exasperate someone (“to prick into wasps”)
26. **podělat/posrat si to u někoho** to make someone angry (“to muck it up”)
27. **práskat fousama** to be angry (“to be cracking one’s whiskers”)
28. **prskat vzteky** to be furious (“to be spitting with anger”)
29. **přivést/uvést/vyvést někoho z míry** to make someone angry (“to bring/put/take someone out of measure”)
30. **rozházet si to (něčím) u někoho / s někým** to make someone angry (“to mess it up”)
31. **rozlít si (s něčím) u někoho ocet** to make someone angry (“to spill vinegar”)
32. **rozzuřit se do nepřítelů** to become enraged (“to become enraged to insanity”)
33. **rozžhavít někoho do běla** to enrage someone (“to make someone white-hot”)
34. **rudnout/zrudnout hněvem/zlostí** to become angry (“to become crimson with anger”)
35. **rvát/trhat někomu nervy** to make someone profoundly angry (“to tear/rip someone’s nerves”)
36. **sevrít/zatnout pěst/pěsti/ruku (v pěst)/ruce (v pěst)** to be angry (“to clench one’s fist/fists”)
37. **strhnout někoho k hněvu** to make someone angry (“to pull someone down to anger”)
38. **třást se vztekem** to be furious (“to be shaking with anger”)
39. **udělat cambus/ (velký) rámus** to become angry (“to make (much) noise”)
40. **udělat brajgl** to become angry (“to make a mess”)
41. **udělat cirkus** to become angry (“to make a circus”)
42. **vehnat někomu krev do tváře** to make someone angry (“to drive blood into someone’s face”)
43. **vidět červeně/rudě** to be angry (“to see red/crimson”)
44. **vstát levou nohou napřed** to be in a bad mood (“to get up with the left leg first”)
45. **vstávat po prdeli** to be in a bad mood (“to get up with the ass first”)
46. **vylít si na někom/něčem hněv/vztek/zlost** to become angry with someone unfairly (“to pour anger on something/someone”) *to take it out on someone*
47. **vypěnit/vyšumet vztekem/vzteky** to become angry (“to lose someone’s fizz/bubble up with anger”)
48. **vyskakovat do vejšky** to be angry (“to be jumping up”)
49. **vyvolat bouři/bouřku** to exasperate someone (“to bring about storm”)
50. **vzkypět hněvem** to become angry (“to rise with anger”)
51. **vzplanout/zahořet hněvem** to become angry (“to burst into flames with anger”)
52. **zezelenat vztekem/vzteky/zlostí** to become angry (“to become green with anger”)
53. **zrudnout nevolí** to become angry (“to become red with resentment”)

(4) Propositional phrasemes

1. **Brali/berou ho všichni čerti.** He is/was raging. (“He is/was being taken by all the devils.”)
2. **Div nevyhlítl/nevyletěl/nevyskočil z kůže (když...).** He was angry (“He nearly flied out/jumped out of his skin (when...)”)
3. **Div z toho nedostal psotník.** He was raging. (“He nearly got febrile convulsions.”)
4. **Krev mu kypí v žilách.** He is raging. (“Blood is rising in his veins.”)
5. **Krev mu stoupla do hlavy.** He was raging. (“Blood rose to his head.”)
6. **Nabíhají mu žíly.** He is raging. (“His veins are getting visible.”)
7. **Popad ho amok.** He began to rage. (“Amok grabbed hold of him.”)
8. **Popadla ho zlost.** He was angry. (“Anger grabbed hold of him.”)
9. **Ten dělal!** He was raging. (“He was doing!”)
10. **Vaří se v něm krev.** He is raging. (“Blood is boiling in him.”)
11. **Vehnala se mu krev do tváře.** He was raging. (“Blood has rushed into his face.”)
12. **Vjel do něj ďábel.** He is/was raging. (“The devil has entered him.”)

13. **Vře to v něm/Všechno v něm vře/Vaří se to v něm vztekem.** He is raging. ("It is boiling in him/ Everything is boiling in him/ It is boiling in him with anger.")
14. **Vzteky by ho snad sežral.** He is raging. ("He could wolf him down with anger.")
15. **Z vočí mu lítaj/létají blesky.** He is angry. ("Lightnings are flying out of his eyes.")
16. **Zlost jím lomcuje.** He is angry. ("Anger is shaking him.")
17. **Zlost v něm hárá.** He is angry. ("Anger is running in him.")
18. **Zlostí div nepuknul.** He was angry. ("He almost burst open with anger.")
19. **Zpěnila se v něm krev.** He was raging. ("Blood came to a boil in him.")